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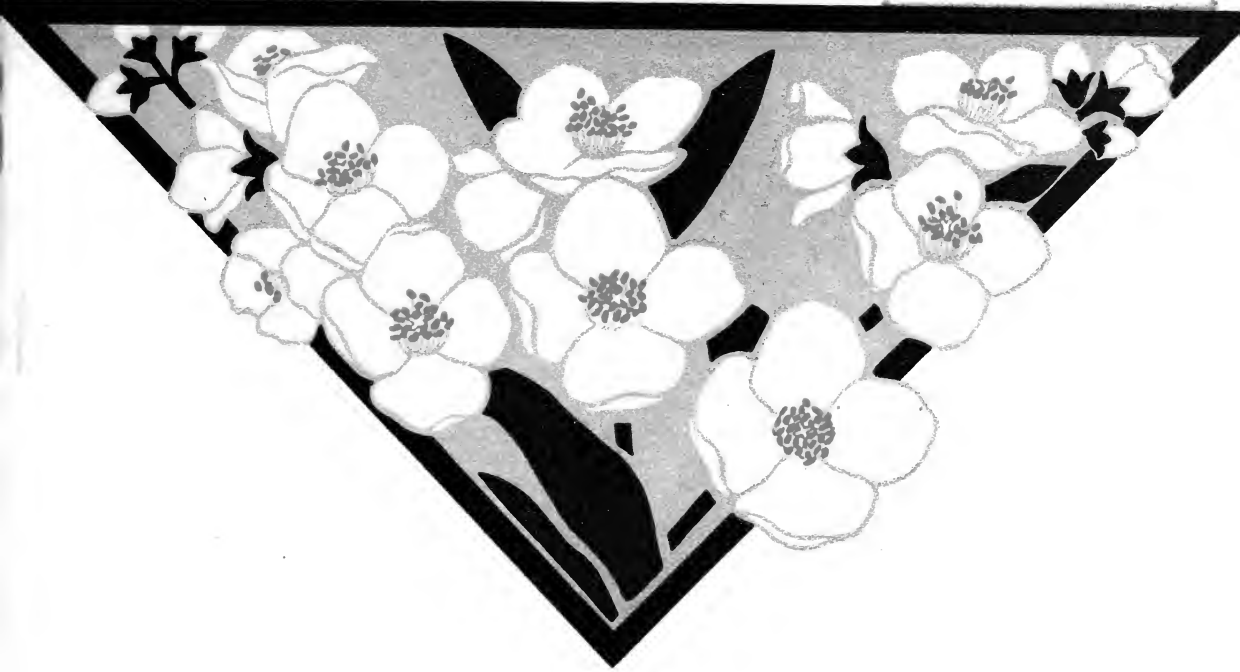
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Recd 1920

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THE
STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS
COMPANY

INCORPORATED

*For further info
send lists for price*

NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Notice to Customers

PLEASE READ BEFORE SENDING IN ORDER

Order Early

All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention. It is our aim to execute them in the order in which they come, hence we cannot delay orders received first for those coming late in the season. In every case where possible it is advisable to forward goods early.

How to Order

All orders should be legibly written on one side of paper only. This will prevent mistakes. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, others may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as sometimes happens in all establishments.

Packing and Shipping Directions

All trees and plants are carefully labeled and packed in the best possible manner and delivered on board cars here at the prices named in this Catalogue. It is requested that post-office address, as well as express office or freight station, accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance we will exercise our best judgment. In all cases, the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

Terms

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on one of the principal cities, or post-office or express money order for the amount. If neither can be had, inclose currency in registered letter.

Claims

Claims for deduction must be made immediately on receipt of goods. On account of weather and soil conditions and for other causes beyond our control, it would not be possible for us to give any warranty or guarantee that all will grow. No claim will be allowed for delay or loss by transportation companies—they alone must be held responsible.

Prices

Our price may not be so low as some others, but price is secondary when considering the purchase of trees and plants. Quality should count for something. To buyers in large quantities, special prices will be furnished on application. The prices in this Catalogue supersede those of all former editions.

Packing Season

The spring packing and shipping season usually opens the last of March, and continues until the latter part of May, depending on the weather. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but by the condition of the trees to be planted. In the autumn, we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October, and continue until the freezing of the ground.

Fall Planting

The spring planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is oftentimes postponed. In the fall there is abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work can frequently be done as satisfactorily as in the spring. Almost everything called hardy can be planted in the fall, except in some places where the winters are very cold, or in exposed situations, in which case it is best to wait until spring. Evergreens may be transplanted successfully in August and September if weather is favorable.

Guarantee

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of nursery stock, seeds, bulbs or plants we sell. For any error we shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

Care of Stock on Arrival

Promptly on arrival the trees or plants should be unpacked and planted, or else the roots should be protected from sun or air by covering with moist earth. If the ground is frozen outside, or the packing material in the cases frozen, store the original package in a cool, moist cellar until the conditions are favorable for handling. Care should be taken in choosing soil and environment to the end that success may reasonably follow your labors in planting.

Catalogues Sent upon Request

We will gladly mail Catalogues to anyone interested in plants, or to friends into whose hands you would care to place a copy.



Introductory



WE TAKE PLEASURE in presenting this new and improved edition of our descriptive Catalogue, and wish to thank our many friends for the liberal and ever-increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon us. We feel particularly grateful for the confidence and loyal support of many that we have numbered as our regular customers since our firm was in its infancy.

From a modest beginning in 1848 our business has slowly but surely grown until it is not only the most extensive in New England, but one of the largest in the United States. With several hundred acres continually in nursery stock, we believe that we can say with a feeling of pardonable pride that our efforts have met with public approval and that our reputation for honorable dealing is second to none. Our personal attention is devoted to every branch of the business, and our lifelong experience enables us to judge as to the varieties of fruit and ornamental trees best adapted to the different localities.

Our stock includes a complete assortment of Fruit, Forest, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubbery, Small Fruits, Roses, etc. We grow our own stock, and our aim has always been to spare no pains or expense to grow and send out only such trees as we know are right and will do well if properly cared for. That we have succeeded in our efforts is attested by the faithful support given us by our many customers.

Those who contemplate planting Trees, Vines or Shrubs are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries and examine our stock, or correspond with us, when any information requested will be cheerfully given to the best of our ability. Our advice is free, and we take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our experience. We also make a specialty of furnishing and selecting the proper trees and plants for the planting of large estates, and will gladly make estimates and plans, when desired, without extra charge.

Our grounds are at all times open for inspection to all who have an interest in our work, and all visitors are welcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. Those favoring us with orders may rely upon our giving their interests careful attention.

We are located at New Canaan, Conn., 44 miles from New York City and 35 miles from New Haven, Conn. We are 8 miles from Stamford and 5 miles from South Norwalk, both on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. From Stamford take the New Canaan Branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; from Norwalk by motor.

We have had such a large demand for men capable of laying out grounds and setting out plants, etc., that we have arranged to attend to this branch of the business in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and are prepared to furnish our friends with the services of a competent landscape gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and who uses judgment as well as good taste. Our terms for work in this department are reasonable and will be cheerfully furnished upon application. Frequently the wise selection and proper planning of landscape work saves to the customer more than the whole cost of the service. To all who entrust us with the arrangement of their grounds we guarantee the most artistic and pleasing effects. We supply only first-class nursery stock, and this, set out in a first-class manner, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

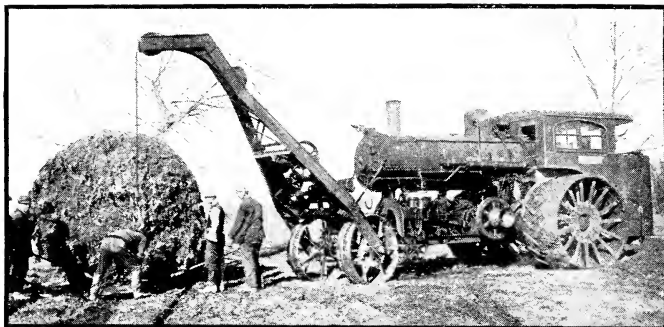
We grow Forest, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees and Shrubbery in very large quantities. Our stock of these covers many acres and numbers tens of thousands of trees of the most desirable varieties, as described herein. Our stock is so large that we can meet the wants of all planters, either in size, quality or quantity.

In the descriptions following we give the sizes some of the trees will attain. We also give a tentative price. This is for the ordinary nursery stock. We have a selected line of specimen trees that we will quote prices upon on application.

THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS COMPANY (Incorporated)

Telephone 333, New Canaan, Conn

NEW CANAAN, CONN.



A method of handling and pulling trees in our nurseries.

An Elm after being pulled. Ready for platform. Notice fibrous roots.



American Cedar moved to destination. Notice firmness of ball. This tree proved a success.

American Beech, 16 in. diam., with a ball 14 ft. diam., weighing 15 tons. Drawn by two Locomobile 5-ton trucks, which take the place of 14 horses.



Results of our way of moving trees

ILLUSTRATION SHOWING OUR METHODS USED IN MOVING LARGE TREES.



The above illustration shows a Sugar Maple. Notice the size of the ball of earth; it is in proportion to the top. Plant it properly, give it good care, and your chance of losing it is very small

The Planting of Large Trees

The planting of large trees has been done more or less for years, but the result has not been altogether satisfactory. For the last few years the demand for large trees has been increasing, especially where one wishes immediate effect, so that for shade, screening and barren places it has made the demand for large trees much greater.

Those wishing large trees have generally bought them from the local contractors or whatever parties they could get to do the work, and the parties moving the same may have known nothing of the nature of the tree, the amount of roots or dirt needed to protect those roots and sustain the tree, but only of the size they were capable of handling; consequently the results have not always been satisfactory.

Before entering into this branch of the work we looked carefully into all the different appliances and machines for moving the large trees, and, after seeing the work of the different machines and watching the results of the transplanting, chose the one which we thought did the most satisfactory work.

The secret of success in large tree moving is to move the trees as quickly as possible, with the proper amount of dirt on the roots in proportion to the size of the tree. This our machine does, whether the earth is frozen or not. The tree is lifted with a large ball of dirt, so that its roots are not disturbed, neither are they exposed to the sun and wind.

We have been moving trees for the past eighteen years with this machine and are now prepared to take up the work so as to assure success. It is much easier and cheaper to remove the dirt from the roots, but it is not so successful. We are prepared to furnish estimates on moving or furnishing large trees. The price for moving or furnishing these trees varies from \$50 up, according to the size, location, how far they are to be moved, also the condition of the ground.

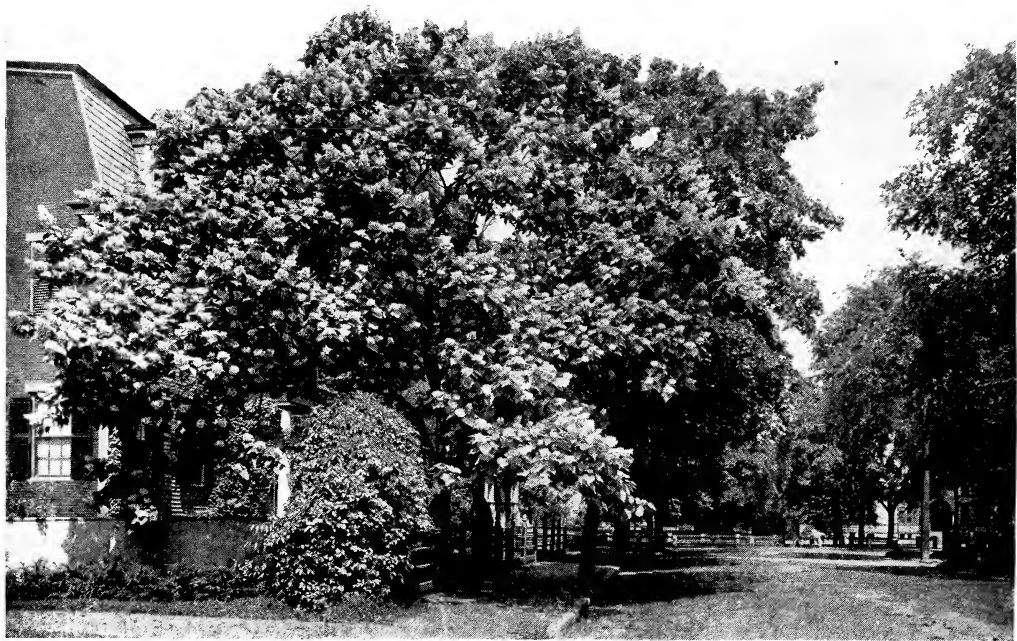
One very essential part to remember is that, after the tree has been moved care should be given that tree for two years, until it gets established and growing. It should be well watered and fertilized, and cared for as a small potted plant. The amount of nourishment a large tree requires is more than the majority of people realize, and they cannot be neglected and left to care for themselves after planting.

We can give you the best system and knowledge of planting, also our experience, and plant them in the best possible manner to assure their living, but it is beyond our power to assure their living if neglected afterward.

Both Norway and Sugar Maples move successfully. We do not advise moving trees that are too large, as each inch in the diameter of the tree adds a number of dollars to the cost of moving.

Trees that are 8 to 12 inches in diameter are the best size to move. Elms, Lindens, Horse-Chestnuts, and Beeches all move successfully, also the Oaks, Pines and Spruce trees.

The American Cedars move very successfully, and are one of the best trees for making immediate screens or for windbreaks.



Catalpa speciosa in bloom

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The growing custom of bringing the home and its surroundings into more complete harmony by a well-planned arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers is one that cannot be too highly commended. Flowering shrubs for borders of walks and roadways, screens of bushes to shut off objectionable views; gardens of old-fashioned flowers, intermingled with trailing vines, enhance not only the beauty and cheerfulness of the home, but we should consider that the actual value of the property has increased largely.

For City Street and Avenue.—Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, American Elm, American Ash, Pin Oak, Red Oak, White Oak, American Linden, Oriental Plane.

Quick-growing Street Trees.—Silver Maple, Ash-leaved Maple, Bolleana Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar.

Best Lawn Trees.—Norway Maple, Schwedler's Maple, European White Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, *Catalpa speciosa*, Purple-leaved Beech, Tulip Tree, Maidenhair, Cucumber Tree, European Larch, European Mountain Ash, the Oaks, English Elm, the Lindens.

Low-growing Lawn Trees.—Japanese Maple, Aralia, *Catalpa Bungei*, Japan Weeping and Flowering Cherries, Dogwoods, Double-flowering Thorns, Fern-leaved Beech, Japanese and Chinese Magnolias, Weeping Mulberry, Bechtel's Flowering Crab, Japanese Tree Lilac.

Trees for Damp Places.—Pin Oak, Swamp White Oak, Red Maple, Silver Maple, the Willows, the Alders, American Elm, Yellow Birch, American White Birch.

Trees for Dry Places.—Scarlet Oak, Red Oak, Aralia, White Birch, Sugar Maple, Beeches.

Trees for Seashore Planting.—Norway Maple, Oriental Planes, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Bolleana Poplar, Pin Oak, Red Oak, White Willow, Honey Locust, Tamarix.

DECIDUOUS TREES

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES AND SIZES

Acer · Maple

Acer campestre. *English or Cork-bark Maple.* A slow-growing, compact tree, with corky bark and handsome foliage. Forms a round head; very hardy and ornamental. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.

A. dasycarpum. *Silver-leaved Maple.* One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves is a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots 6 feet long in a season. Valuable as a street tree. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

A. Negundo. *Ash-leaved Maple.* A fine, rapid-growing variety with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple.* A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. If

given plenty of room it is one of the most magnificent trees for single planting. Its color in autumn is unequalled. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

A. Pseudo-platanus purpurascens. *Purple-leaved Sycamore.* Strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces fine effect with other trees. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. Reitenbachii. The best of all purple Maples. The foliage, a gorgeous blood-color in May, becomes permanent red. \$1 to \$2.

A. rubrum. *Scarlet, Red-Bud, or Red Swamp Maple.* A beautiful native tree, with rounded head and of medium size. Its deep red blossoms appear before the foliage, which in autumn changes to a bright scarlet. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

A. saccharum. *Sugar or Rock Maple.* The well-known native variety. Valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets



Cut-leaved Japan Maple

ACER, continued

and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

A. Schwedleri. *Purple-leaved Norway Maple.* A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and new leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. Wierii laciniatum. *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* A Silver Maple with remarkably and beautifully dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving a very graceful appearance. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

Japan Maples

The Japan Maples are so distinct in size, foliage and growth that we place them in a group by themselves for convenience of reference. They are an exceedingly beautiful and interesting class of trees, and have proved to be quite hardy. Their dwarf habit and handsome foliage fit them for a place on even the smallest lawn, either as single specimens or as groups. The species above illustrated is growing but a short distance from our nurseries, from which it was planted a few years ago.

The growing popularity of these truly beautiful trees has caused us to import direct from Japan a large quantity of the most desirable varieties, which we can offer in large or small quantities and at prices within the reach of all.

1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each. Prices for larger sizes given on application

Acer Japonicum aureum. *Golden-leaved Japan Maple.* A beautiful variety with bright golden foliage, quite translucent.

A. polymorphum. *Variable Japan Maple.* This is the normal form or type of the varieties that follow. The growth is slow and shrubby; foliage small, deeply five-lobed, but often assuming a variety of forms and color, and taking on a lovely dark crimson in autumn. A beautiful and valuable small-sized tree.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. *Dark Purple-leaved Japan Maple.* Dwarf, shrubby growth; foliage dark purple and deeply cut. One of the most useful and ornamental of the Japan Maples.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum nigrum. *Dark purple-leaved, holding the dark color all the summer; the best variety.* 2½ feet.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum. *Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple.* Foliage of a beautiful rose-color when young, changing to a deep purple as it grows older; the leaves are deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender and pendulous, and of a deep crimson hue; it is of dwarf habit, and in all respects a most charming little tree for the home grounds.

A. polymorphum dissectum roseum marginatum. *Cut-leaved Variegated Japan Maple.* Habit much like the preceding, but even more delicately formed;

JAPAN MAPLES, continued

foliage deeply and finely cut, resembling lacework. Young growth handsomely variegated with white, yellow, rose and green; a beautiful and delicate-looking plant, but hardy, and a valuable acquisition.

A. polymorphum sanguineum. *Blood-leaved Japan Maple.* Dwarf, rounded form, with deeply lobed, serrated leaves of a deep reddish crimson in June. A charming variety, and deserving of wider cultivation; one of the best for general use.

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

Æsculus Hippocastanum. *European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut.* A magnificent, stately tree with large leaves growing in groups of five. For dense shade no better tree can be grown. A handsome sight in spring when it bears its wealth of beautiful flowers in large, upright panicles. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

Æ. parviflora; syn., *macrostachya.* *Long-racemed Horse-Chestnut.* Charming and unique, this showy shrub deigns to surpass in length of inflorescence all its prototypes, producing its creamy white flowers in panicles 10 to 15 inches long. Very attractive. Thrifty young plants, 50 cts.; larger sizes, 75 cts.

Æ. rubicunda. *Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut.* Similar in habit to the White-flowering, but with pink flowers which bloom later. 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.

Ailanthus

Ailanthus glandulosa. *Tree of Heaven.* From Japan. A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases or insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects. Is sometimes cut off every spring, when the young shoots form a foliage mass of tropical richness. 75 cts.



Norway Maple (see page 4)



Alnus • Alder

Alnus laciniata imperialis. *Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.* A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage; vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier botryapium. *Sugar Pear; Shad Bush.* The bush that whitens the hedge-rows in early spring with its clouds of blossoms. Fall colors, red and yellow. 50 cts.

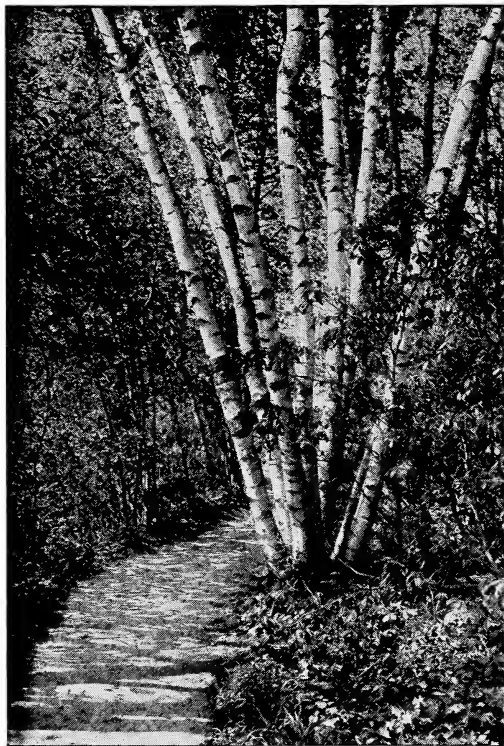
Betula • Birch

These are trees with the bark usually separating into fine papery plates. They are very ornamental and are especially valuable for their hardiness, thriving in the coldest climates. The foliage is entirely free from insects and turns to a bright orange and yellow in the fall. Their picturesque trunks and slender pendulous branches make them conspicuous features, beautiful to look upon at all seasons of the year. Loved by the birds more than any other tree, they are indispensable about the house. The birch prefers a moist, sandy and loamy soil.

Betula alba. *European White Birch.* A handsome tree of moderate size, with silvery white bark and slender drooping branches. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

B. alba pendula Youngi. *Young's Weeping Birch.* Grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high. The fine, thread-like shoots droop to the ground, forming a novel and picturesque tree for the lawn. Requires but very little space. 4 to 5 ft., \$2; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.

B. alba pendula laciniata. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Makes a large tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.



Trunks of the White Birch

BETULA, continued

Betula lenta. *Sweet or Cherry Birch.* A native tree with highly colored, aromatic twigs; a rapid grower. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

B. papyrifera. *Paper or Canoe Birch.* Another native of America. Large, handsome leaves; clear white bark. Very ornamental and transplanted easily. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Carpinus

Carpinus Americana. *American Hornbeam.* Our native species. Very similar in growth to the beech, but inclined to grow in shrub form, and useful, therefore, as a hedge. Does well in any soil. \$1 to \$2.

C. Betulus. *European Hornbeam.* A very slow grower; 12 to 15 feet. Foliage thick and well adapted for making a dense hedge. The best of the family. \$1 to \$2.

Catalpa

These trees are highly ornamental, with large, bright green and almost tropical-looking foliage and beautiful white or yellowish flowers in large panicles. They are rapid growers and thrive under almost any condition. The grafted trees always form symmetrical heads and are very desirable for lawn, park or cemetery planting. The wood of the Speciosa is grown extensively for fenceposts and railway ties. They like a somewhat moist soil and are hardy as far north as New England.

Catalpa Bungei. *Umbrella Catalpa.* Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green. One of the most unique trees; desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. 6 to 8 ft., 1-yr. heads, \$1.50.

C. syringifolia. A native of the South. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white-and-purple flowers late in July. 75 cts. to \$2.

C. speciosa. A western type of this fine flowering tree, which is decidedly more hardy and finer in bloom than the common kind. It is becoming very popular, and is largely planted in the West. \$1 to \$2.

Cercis

Cercis Canadensis. *Red-Bud, or American Judas.* One of the earliest-flowering of our native trees, bearing clusters of deep pink flowers all along the branches, before the foliage appears. Forms a feature in the early spring landscape. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

C. Japonica. *Japan Judas Tree.* Of medium size, rounded form; foliage deep, shining green and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of the American, and of a rich reddish purple color; a valuable choice small tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Cerasus

Do you enjoy the mystic, fairy-like beauty of blossoming Cherry trees? And have you seen the splendor of the enchanting forms which grace the Flowery Kingdom of the Orient? All this beauty may be yours each recurring spring, for they are of easy culture and possess great hardiness. The following are classed among the best.

Cerasus Avium flore-pleno. *European Double-flowering Cherry.* A charming garden tree of bright and cheerful aspect, literally covered with double white flowers in early spring. More lasting than single-flowered forms, consequently of great service as cut-flowers. \$1.

C. hortensis. *Japanese Flowering Cherry.* The Famous Flowering Cherry Tree of Japan, so beautifully portrayed in many Japanese scenes. The flowers are very large, pink or blush, and open just as the leaves begin to expand. The single forms have a distinct and airy charm not outclassed by the double flowers, and in our estimation both should be in every garden. We can supply either single- or double-flowered forms, your choice of varieties, strong plants, \$1.



CERASUS, continued

Cerasus Padus. *Bird Cherry.* A shrub or small tree bearing dense, drooping racemes of white flowers in late spring. Besides its ornamental qualities, the profuse red or purple-black fruits are a great attraction to birds, which eagerly feed upon them. Very showy. Vigorous young plants, \$1.

C. pendula. *Japanese Weeping, or Rosebud Cherry.* One of the handsomest and perhaps the most picturesque of early-flowering trees. The graceful drooping branches are thickly covered with dainty pink blossoms which open just as the leaves begin to unfold in spring. A vision of its loveliness is something never to be forgotten—so enchanting, so subtle is its charm. Thrifty young plants, \$2.

Cercidiphyllum

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. 40 to 50 feet. A new tree from Japan, of remarkable beauty; hardy, vigorous and rapid-growing, reaching the height of 100 feet in its native country; the leaves are heart-shaped, rosy purple in spring, and silvery beneath; bark smooth and red; flowers inconspicuous. One of the finest of Japan trees introduced and worth cultivating. It prefers damp soils. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica. *White Fringe.* The loose, drooping panicles of white flowers—so feathery and light—which grace the mid-spring appearance of the Fringe Tree, are borne in great profusion, and lend an airy softness and charm that is both fairy-like and beautiful. With a background of evergreens or dark-leaved trees the showy effect is much intensified, resulting in many exclamations of pleasure and delight. Relatively hardy and extremely ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Cladrastis

Cladrastis lutea; syn., *Virgilia lutea.* *Yellow-wood.* As a specimen tree for the lawn, the yellow-wood, with its divided trunk and numerous widespreading, somewhat pendulous branches and symmetrical dome-like head, is both beautiful and renowned. The loose, drooping panicles of white flowers appear in early summer, adding a mystical and subtle charm. The bright green compound leaves change in autumn to various shades of gold. Thrifty young plants. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Cornus

Cornus florida. *White Dogwood.* A native, growing 15 to 20 feet high; blooms lavishly in spring before leaves appear; flowers white and very large. Its glossy green foliage turns to a deep red in autumn. Certainly one of the handsomest and most desirable of our smaller trees. Should be planted extensively. 5 to 6 ft., \$1. Specimen plants, prices on application.

C. florida rubra. *Red-flowering Dogwood.* Considered a great acquisition. Produces bright red flowers; blooms when young; rare and beautiful. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

Cytisus

Cytisus Laburnum. *Golden Chain.* Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be on every lawn. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.

Cratægus · Hawthorn

The Hawthorns flower abundantly in May and June, and are very fragrant and showy.

Cratægus Crus-Galli. *Cockspur Thorn.* A broad, round-topped shrub or small tree with very spiny branches. The large clusters of white flowers are very showy, and contrast strikingly with the shining green leaves. The dull red fruits hang from the branches all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

C. monogyna. *English Hawthorn.* When covered with a great mass of snowy blossoms, or gay with its load of scarlet berries, the English Hawthorn is quite worthy the commendation so frequently associated with it by those who know its qualities. The profusion of flowers is truly remarkable, rendering it an extremely desirable subject for specimen plants or hedges. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

C. monogyna albo-plena. *Double White Hawthorn.* An extremely handsome shrub or small tree with beautiful double white flowers. The bright glossy green leaves add much to the attractiveness, rendering the sprays most valuable for cut-flowers and floral decorations. Highly recommended. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

C. monogyna Paulii. *Double Scarlet Thorn.* Similar to the last, but the flowers are bright scarlet, large, full and very double. A splendid companion tree, and in our estimation the most showy of the double-flowering Thorns. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

C. monogyna punicea. *Single Red Hawthorn.* A vigorous grower, forming a beautiful small tree. Flowers single, deep red. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.



Cratægus monogyna



A remodeled farmhouse owned by Victor Barnes at New Canaan

FRAXINUS, continued

Fraxinus excelsior. *European Asb.* A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

F. excelsior aurea. *Golden-barked Asb.* A distinct tree at all times, but especially in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. Very useful to give winter color to evergreen groups. \$2.

F. excelsior pendula. *European Weeping Asb.* The common, well-known sort. One of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing very rapidly. \$1 to \$2.

F. Ornus. *Flowering Asb.* Medium or low growth; foliage like that of the American Asb. Flowers in May and June, fringe-like, in large, drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. An attractive and valuable tree. \$1.

F. quercifolia. *Oak-leaved Asb.* A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree. \$1.

Fagus · Beech

These are tall-growing, hardy trees of noble appearance, with smooth, light gray bark and dark green foliage which is unusually free from insects or fungi. They are among the most desirable trees and are attractive at all seasons of the year, especially in spring. The foliage of the American varieties turns a clear yellow in the fall, while that of the European becomes a reddish brown, remaining throughout the winter. The Beech prefers a somewhat dry situation and grows best in a sandy loam and limestone soil.

Fagus ferruginea. *American Beech.* One of our finest native trees, beautiful anywhere. A large tree and should be on every lawn. Rich, shiny foliage; a symmetrical grower. 5 to 7 ft., \$3.

F. sylvatica. *European Beech.* A beautiful tree, growing to a height of 60 to 75 feet. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

F. sylvatica pendula. *Weeping Beech.* Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, but quite ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves. Vigorous; grows to a height of 30 feet. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

F. sylvatica purpurea. *Purple or Copper Beech.* Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Very ornamental. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees, 3 feet high, are preferable. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. *River's Purple Beech.* Differs from the ordinary purple-leaved Beech in its compact, symmetrical habit of growth and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. Grafted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.

Fraxinus · Ash

Hardy ornamental trees, valuable for street and park planting. Tall, growing rather pyramidal, with light green foliage, which turns yellow or dark purple in autumn. Are not easily injured and they will thrive in most soils.

Fraxinus Americana. *American White Asb.* A native tree of large size, rapid growth and easy cultivation; leaves pinnate, pale green and handsome, changing in autumn to a mulberry tint. A very desirable tree, either for the avenue or lawn. 10 to 12 ft. \$1 to \$2.50.

Gymnocladus

Gymnocladus Canadensis. *Kentucky Coffee Tree.* A very ornamental, irregular-growing, open-topped tree; foliage very large, broad and feathery, bluish green in color. The white flowers, borne in clusters, are followed by long, brown seed-pods. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata. *Varnish Tree.* A fine, low-growing, well-branched tree from China, with glossy, fern-like foliage, bearing large panicles of brilliant golden flowers in July, which are followed by curious bladder-like seed-pods. The growth is neat, the foliage is of an attractive, glossy, dark green color during the summer, changing to rich crimson and yellow tints in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Larix · Larch

A class of ornamental deciduous conifers, growing to pyramidal shape. They are decidedly picturesque and form handsome, majestic ornaments on the lawn. Planted among evergreens they give a pleasing touch to the group.

Larix Europaea. *European Larch.* A handsome pyramidal tree with soft, feathery foliage like the hemlock. Grows to 80 feet and more in height. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

L. Kaempferi. A Japanese variety, with light green foliage, changing to a light golden yellow in the fall. A very rapid-growing handsome tree. Fine for contrasts with dark evergreens. 10 to 12 ft., \$5.

L. Europaea glauca. *Blue Larch.* This does not grow so large as the regular European Larch, and the branches are of a straggly growth. The foliage is blue, similar to the Blue Spruce. It is entirely new in this country, and therefore most growers are not familiar with its true nature and hardness. 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* A stately tree, with dark green, star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume in autumn rich tints of yellow and red. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.



Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera. *Tulip Tree.* A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Allied to the magnolias which it equals in beauty, and, like them, difficult to transplant unless of small size. Desirable for park, lawn and avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Magnolia

The large, beautiful, and fragrant flowers, the richness of their foliage and stately aspect, place the Magnolias first among flowering trees. Planted as lawn specimens, or in groups against evergreens, they are very effective. They do best in a warm, sheltered situation and to get the best results should be planted in early spring. The varieties which we list are those we have found to succeed best in this locality.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE VARIETIES

Magnolia Alexandrina. Flowers cup-shaped, white and pink inside. Blooms in early April. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 6 ft., \$5.

M. amabilis. A variety highly prized on account of its large, white flowers; an excellent tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 6 ft. \$5.

M. conspicua. The flowers are of the purest white. Tree is very compact in habit; blooms about the middle of April. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

M. Lennei. A strong grower; foliage dark green; flowers red, very large and cup-shaped, appearing in early May. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

M. Norbertiana. *Norbert's Magnolia.* Tree a fine, regular grower; foliage fine; flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best. \$2 to \$3.

M. Soulangeana. A strong grower with large, glossy foliage. Flowers are white with pink inside, opening in April. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 6 ft., \$5.

M. stellata. *Hall's Japanese Magnolia.* Of dwarf and compact habit. Flowers are pure white, semi-double and very fragrant; one of the earliest to flower. 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.

M. tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* Of medium size, with immense leaves and white flowers nearly 6 inches across. Flowers in June. Entirely hardy and vigorous. \$1 to \$2.

NATIVE MAGNOLIA

Magnolia acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* Forms a fine pyramidal-shaped tree. The flowers are yellowish white, appearing in June. The fruit, when green, resembles a small cucumber. It is a rapid grower and makes an excellent shade tree. 6 ft., \$1.

M. glauca. Known as the New Jersey Magnolia, though it is found wild in Massachusetts. It expands its fragrant white flowers in June, later than the other varieties. It grows in bush form, and is irregular in shape. In sheltered spots its glossy leaves are almost evergreen. It grows equally well in moist or dry soils, and is a beautiful native plant. \$1 to \$2.50.

M. macrophylla. *Great-leaved Magnolia.* Makes a tree of good size. Its leaves are immense in growth. Its flowers, the largest of any flowering American tree, are produced in June, and are white and fragrant. A very tropical-looking tree, but seldom established in New England. \$1 to \$2.

Morus

Morus alba Tatarica. *Russian Mulberry.* A hardy rapid-growing tree; foliage abundant. Fruit of no value, but birds love it. 50 cts.

M. alba Tatarica pendula. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* Unquestionably the best weeping tree grown. It forms a very formal round top from which long, slender branches droop gracefully to the ground, forming a distinctly beautiful lawn decoration. The foliage is deeply lobed and of a pleasing light green color. Bears abundant crops of reddish purple fruits. 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50.

M. Downingii. *Downing's Everbearing Mulberry.* The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. 75 cts.

Oxydendrum

Oxydendrum arboreum; syn., **Andromeda arborea.** *Sorrel Tree.* A beautiful, medium-sized flowering tree, with small white flowers, borne in great profusion. Its foliage assumes the brightest shades of scarlet and crimson in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.



Magnolia conspicua

Paulownia

Paulownia imperialis. A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in size of leaves, which are 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The blossoms are trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles in May. 75 cts. to \$1.

Persica · Flowering Peach

Persica vulgaris alba-plena. Double White-flowering Peach. Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. vulgaris rubra-plena. Double Red-flowering Peach. Flowers semi-double; bright red; superb. 50 cts. to \$1.

Platanus

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane Tree. This tree is becoming a favorite for street-planting purposes, as it is a rapid grower, and not affected by the air of cities nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and the tree has an upright, clean growth. \$1 to \$2.

Pyrus

Flowering Crab Apples

Pyrus arbutifolia; syn., **Sorbus arbutifolia.** Red Chokeberry. Large shrub or small tree, beautiful either in flower or fruit. The flowers grow in large corymbs and are followed by a profusion of small red berries. 75 cts.

P. angustifolia. Bechtel's Flowering Crab. One of the handsomest flowering trees in cultivation. Perfectly hardy, strong and free from disease, and covered in early spring with a profusion of double, rose-like, delicate pink flowers of exquisite perfume. Flowers when quite young. 50 cts.

P. floribunda. Single flower, but borne in great profusion; beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. 50 cts.

P. Parkmani. Parkman's Crab. Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree; flowers very double, dark rose, and retain their color until they drop from the tree in autumn. A fine variety; a good specimen is prized in any location. 50 cts.

P. spectabilis. Chinese Double-flowering Crab. Double, white, fragrant flowers in clusters. May. 50 cts.

Populus · Poplar; Aspen

Easiest of all the trees to grow, and the cheapest. Much used for temporary effect. Their rapid growth gives shade long before most trees get fairly started. The Lombardy is the most striking. All of them will thrive under the most unfavorable conditions, and for this reason are largely planted along streets and avenues in large cities.

Populus alba. Silver-leaved Poplar. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath. 50 cts. to \$2, according to size.

P. balsamifera. Balsam Poplar; Balm of Gilead. In habit more spreading than Carolina. Both of these varieties are valuable in situations where shade is wanted as soon as possible, as they are of most rapid growth. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

P. Bolleana. Pyramidal habit; rapid growth; leaves as white as snow on the under side. The best of all Poplars. 50 cts. to \$1, according to size.

P. fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. Are good for screen-planting; if desired for this purpose, set 4 to 6 feet apart. 50 cts. to \$3, according to size.

P. monilifera aurea. Golden Poplar. A golden-foliaged form. Very constant, and valuable for color contrast in planting. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

P. monilifera Carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves. Valuable for park or street planting. Free from insects and will endure the coal-smoke and gas of cities. 50 cts. to \$3, according to size.

Prunus · Plum

Prunus pissardi. A new shrub, of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves are a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances, and remain until late in fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach. 50 cts.

P. triloba. Double-flowering Plum. A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. The flowers are semi-double, of delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May. 50 cts.

Quercus · Oak

Nearly all of the Oaks are stately trees of majestic habit, with widespreading branches, often covering a diameter of more than 100 feet. The foliage is always beautiful, showing handsome pink and crimson coloring when unfolding, turning to brilliant shades in autumn. Their hardiness, strength and solidity have made the expression, "as hardy as an Oak," a very common one. They are among the most valuable for park and street planting.

Quercus alba. White Oak. This genus is well known as containing some of the largest trees. The White Oak is the noblest tree of our forests. \$1 to \$2.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Tall, with deeply cut leaves; scarlet autumnal tints. \$1 to \$5.



These Pin Oaks were all moved with a ball of earth and planted three years ago along the driveway leading to the residence of Miss Catherine Bliss, New Canaan, Conn.



Flowers of *Paulownia imperialis* (see page 10)

QUERCUS, continued

Quercus Concordia. *Golden Oak.* Rare and conspicuously beautiful, because of its bright yellow foliage; very fine. \$2 to \$5.

Q. cucullata. *Curled Pyramidal Oak.* Leaves curled at the edges; very rare. \$2.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* A tall, symmetrical, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with branches drooping below the horizontal line; bright, glossy foliage and very ornamental. \$1 to \$5.

Q. Robur. *English Oak.* The Royal Oak of England. Well-known; of spreading, slow growth. \$1 to \$2.50.

Q. rubra. *American Red Oak.* Tall and spreading; purplish red autumnal tints. A noble tree. \$1 to \$2.

Robinia

Robinia Pseudacacia. *Yellow Locust.* The Robinias are medium-sized trees, growing very rapidly, and possessing a soft and graceful foliage of a refreshing tint of light green. The white pea-blossom flowers are very abundant and fragrant, and grow in racemes; they are generally armed with thorns. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

Salisburia

Salisburia adiantifolia. *Ginkgo; Maidenhair Tree.* A very ornamental, vigorous-growing tree of pyramidal form, with clean, straight trunk. Bears leathery foliage resembling that of the maidenhair fern in shape. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

Salix · Willow

The Willow plays a prominent part in the temperate regions of the United States. Easy to transplant, strong, rapid growers, they are very desirable for many situations. The illustration shows a very happy and effective use of the Weeping Willow. They never require any particular attention and succeed well in rather dry soils. They are also desirable for planting along streams, to prevent banks from washing. The bright yellow catkins in spring are attractive, while the red-and-yellow branches of some varieties are very handsome in winter.

Salix Babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* Our common and well-known weeping variety. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

SALIX, continued

Salix Babylonica aurea. *Yellow Weeping Willow.* Fine for winter effects. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

S. Babylonica dolorosa. *Wisconsin Weeping Willow.* Extremely hardy and of drooping habit. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

S. Caprea. *Goat or Pussy Willow.* A medium-sized tree that flowers in early spring. 50 cts.

S. Caprea pendula. *Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.* A distinct variety, having reddish roots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about 5 feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground; is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. 1-yr., \$1; 2-yr., \$2.

S. pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* A fine tree, with large, shiny leaves; valuable for seashore planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

S. rosmarinifolia; syn., **petiolaris.** *Rosemary-leaved Willow.* Branches feathery, with small silvery foliage; make a strikingly pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. It should always find a place in every yard, and will produce a pleasing effect. \$1.50.

S. vitellina aurea. *Golden Willow.* Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.

S. vitellina Britzensis. *Crimson Willow.* Red bark in winter renders it very attractive. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

Sophora

Sophora Japonica. *Japan Pagoda Tree.* A very attractive small tree from Japan, with shining green leaves. In August, when few other trees or shrubs are in flower, this one is showy with its clusters of white bloom. The wood is olive-green. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

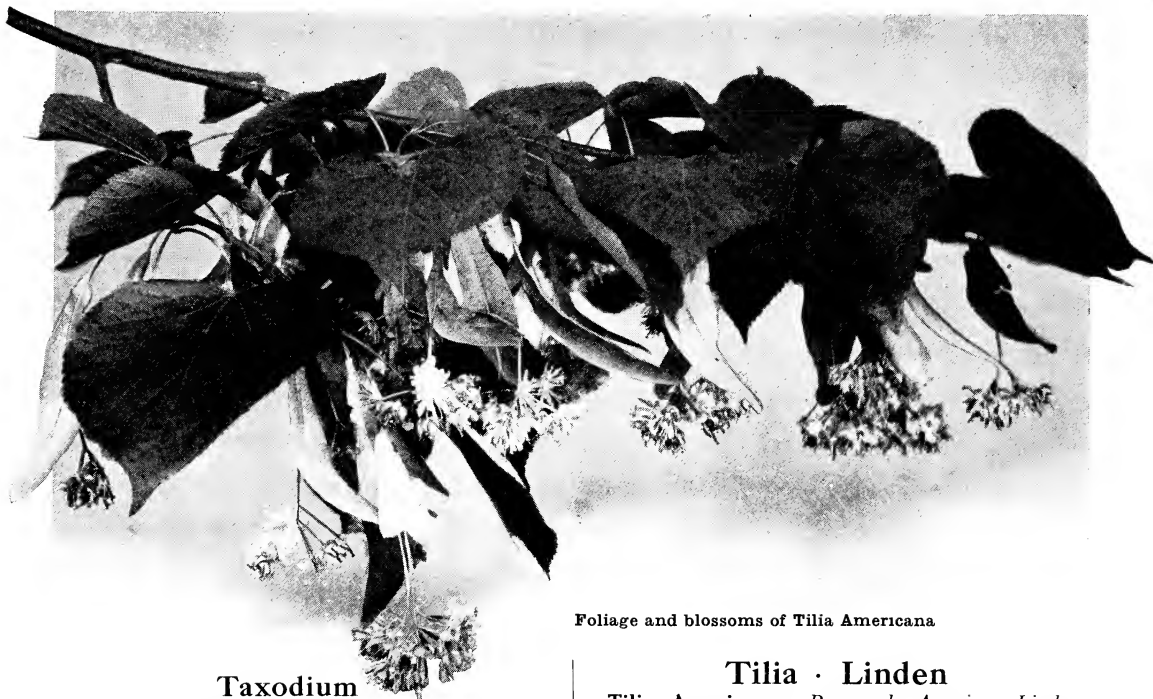
Sorbus · Mountain Ash

Thoroughly hardy and very ornamental trees, with handsome foliage and showy red fruit. All bird-lovers should plant a few trees about the home as birds are great lovers of the red fruit.

Sorbus Aucuparia pendula. *Weeping Mountain Ash.* A rapid grower of pronounced pendulous and trailing habit; a desirable lawn tree. \$1.50.



Salix Babylonica



Foliage and blossoms of *Tilia Americana*

Taxodium

Taxodium distichum. *Deciduous or Bald Cypress.* A rapid-growing tree which thrives in either damp or dry soils. Beautiful when in full leaf, with its feathery light green foliage. It is a remarkably tall, narrow-headed tree, of conical outline, popular for ornamental planting. A valuable tree for the seashore. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.



American Linden

Tilia · Linden

Tilia Americana. *Basswood; American Linden.* Vigorous-growing, large, round-headed tree, with very large, light green foliage. Makes a fine specimen and is valuable for avenue planting. One of the quickest growing and best of our native forest trees. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

T. argentea. *Silver Linden.* A very rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with broad, very dark green foliage, downy underneath, retaining its beautiful green color until late in the fall. We consider it one of the very best of the Linden family. 8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. cal., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal., \$2.50; 12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. cal., \$5.

T. Europæa. *European or Small-leaved Linden.* A dwarf, round-headed, medium-growing, vigorous tree. Very useful where a low, broad-headed tree is desired. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal., \$2.50; 12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. cal., \$4.

T. Europæa rubra. *Red-branched English Linden.* A vigorous, pyramidal variety with branches of a bright crimson-red. Foliage dark green. One of the most valuable for avenue use. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

Ulmus · Elm

One of the most stately of our native American trees. Quick-growing, transplanting easily, and exceptionally desirable for street and avenue planting. In order to secure the best development, they require a rich, moist soil.

Ulmus Americana. *American or Rock Elm.* The most magnificent of all the Elms, forming a stately tree, with a broad, reaching top, and swaying, pendulous branches. More characteristic of American landscapes than almost any other tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2; 12 to 14 ft., 3 in. cal., \$5.

U. campestris latifolia. This is the broad-leaved English Elm. It is a strong grower and expands its leaves early in the spring. 10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal., \$2; 12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. cal., \$3.

U. scabra. *Scotch Elm.* A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

U. scabra pendula. *Camperdown Weeping Elm.* One of the most graceful of all weeping trees, having large, luxuriant and deep green foliage; well adapted for planting on lawns and covering arbors; very desirable; a rapid grower. \$1.50.

HARDY EVERGREENS

It is only by the use of evergreens that permanent beauty every day in the year can be secured about our homes. Carrying as they do their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter, when the deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless, the wintry aspect of our surroundings is wonderfully brightened by their generous use. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them.

As screens, they not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks. Groups of marvelous beauty can easily be arranged by simply studying the following descriptions. Practically all the cone-bearers thrive best in loose, sandy soils, while all evergreens require light and air, the Yews, Firs, and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade. We exercise great care in preparing them for shipping. All are dug with ball of earth, securely burlaped, which insures transplanting without shock. It must be remembered that width and symmetry are important factors in determining the values of evergreens, more so than their height; hence, we recommend moderate sizes. The sap of most evergreens, being of a resinous nature, is not active in early spring as is that of deciduous trees, and, as a rule, all evergreens and coniferous trees succeed better planted later in the spring, and earlier in the autumn than deciduous trees. The latter part of April, or during May, and the latter part of summer are the best times in ordinary seasons. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season is favorable.



Large evergreen trees planted at the residence of O. G. Jennings, Southport, Conn. These were all moved with a ball of earth and not one has died

Abies · Fir

Noble trees of majestic proportions are many of the Firs, and, on account of their rapid growth and hardiness, they may be classed among our most useful evergreens. Their habit of growth is pyramidal or conical, and their foliage ranges in color from light green to deep, somber, glaucous hues. They should be given plenty of room to attain their full development and create their best effects.

Abies balsamea. *Balsam or American Silver Fir.* A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming a conical form, even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. It emits a pleasant odor. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

A. concolor. *White Fir.* One of the finest and most beautiful of the Firs, growing into a tree of magnificent proportions, more than 100 feet high. Its foliage is long and broad, quite blue when young, but changing to light green with age. Withstands heat and drought better than almost any other variety. 2 ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$3; 4 ft., \$4.50.

A. Fraseri. *Southern Balsam.* This resembles the Balsam Fir, but has a deeper color and succeeds here, thus becoming a substitute for the Balsam Fir. A native of southern Alleghanies; splendid for natural landscape and moist places. 3 ft., \$2.



Juniperus Virginiana

ABIES, continued

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann's Silver Fir.* One of the richest and handsomest evergreens for ornamental planting ever introduced. Color of the foliage is an intense dark, glaucous green, silvered underneath and forms strong contrast with the lighter shades of other evergreens. The branches are horizontal, rigid and densely clothed with foliage. Needs plenty of room for full development. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

Juniperus

Juniperus Canadensis aurea. *Golden Canadian Juniper.* Differs from the type in having its entire growth of a bright yellow, which changes to a deep bronzy yellow in winter. \$1 to \$2.

J. Chinensis. *Chinese Juniper.* Foliage light green, especially rich in winter. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

J. Chinensis aurea. *Golden Chinese Juniper.* A golden form of above, extremely hardy. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

J. communis. *Common Juniper.* Light glaucous foliage; flat, spready habit; a splendid hillside plant. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

J. communis aurea. *Golden Juniper.* Golden form of above, giving splendid color to the evergreen group. \$1 to \$2.50.

J. Hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* Dense, pillar-like growth; glaucous foliage. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

J. Japonica. *Japanese Juniper.* Very hardy and a splendid variety. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

J. Japonica aurea. *Golden Japanese Juniper.* A splendid golden form of above. \$2.50 to \$5.

J. Pfitzeriana. A comparatively new evergreen of excellent habit and usefulness. Extremely hardy. \$2.50 to \$5.

J. Sabina; syn. *prostrata.* *Savin Juniper.* Somber green foliage; spreading branches. Useful for hillside and rock plantings. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

J. Schottii. Drooping habit; hardy. \$2 to \$3.50.

J. Sinensis argentea variegata. Very dense, bluish green foliage interspersed with silvery white. A very attractive medium-sized evergreen; one of the best of the Junipers in growth and appearance. Extremely hardy and suitable for seashore planting; will grow where most other varieties fail. \$2 to \$5.



A planting of evergreens on the lawn of F. T. Bedford, Greens Farms, Conn. Composed of Blue Spruce, Norway Spruce, Douglas Spruce and Retinospora. The low tree in the foreground is a Prostrate Juniper.

JUNIPERUS, continued

Juniperus squamata. From the Himalayas. Low, spreading habit. Suitable for rockwork. \$1 to \$1.50.

J. Suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Another of the peculiar formal varieties so helpful in architectural planting. This variety, however, is less stiff and precise in growth than the preceding, being rather more straggling in habit, with a peculiar yellowish glaucous foliage. \$1 to \$2.50.

J. Virginiana. *Red Cedar.* A native variety with rich green foliage; splendid for column effect. Small plants, \$1.50. Specimen plants up to 20 feet high, price on application.

J. Virginiana glauca. *Blue Cedar.* Closely allied to the preceding, but a distinct variety. Its beautiful blue color makes it the most desirable of all the Cedars. Perfectly hardy and transplants easily. Should be planted extensively. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Picea · Spruce

This class embraces not only superb varieties for ornamental planting but some of the most useful of the conifer family. They are planted extensively when shelter and hedges are desired. Their beauty glistening in the sun or drooping with feathery snow must be seen to be appreciated. Long-lived, of symmetrical habit, rapid-growing, they are among the most valuable evergreens, giving intense satisfaction.

Picea alba. *White Spruce.* A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light-colored. Very hardy and valuable. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

P. Alcockiana. *Alcock's Spruce.* One of the finest representatives of the family from Japan, where it becomes a lofty, pyramidal tree 90 to 120 feet in height. \$1 to \$4.

P. Douglasii. *Douglas Spruce.* Indigenous to Colorado. Of rapid growth and conical form; foliage delicate green; glaucous underneath; hardy and is easily grown. \$1 to \$5.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and, as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. Grows 75 to 100 feet. 50 cts. to \$5, according to size.

P. excelsa inverta. *Weeping Norway Spruce.* A remarkably drooping form of the above species, with the branches hanging closely to the body of the tree. The leaves are slightly larger and of a brighter green than the type. It is quite as hardy as the above and worthy a place in collections of such odd sports. \$2 to \$5.

P. excelsa Maxwellii. Of low, spreading habit, and valuable for planting on embankments. 1½ ft., \$2.50.

PICEA, continued

Picea Omorika. *Servian Spruce.* A handsome variety of dwarf and compact habit; foliage a glaucous green, silvery underneath. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

P. orientalis. *Eastern Spruce.* A rather dense tree in habit. The branches are clothed with foliage much compressed, giving it a more slender appearance than others of the family. Foliage is a fine glossy green, the brightest in color of all the Spruces. 2½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

P. pungens glauca. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* Attractive rich blue foliage; sturdy and hardy and will succeed where many evergreens fail. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$5.

P. pungens glauca Kosteriana. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* An improvement on the preceding variety in point of color, which is a more intense blue. One of the grandest evergreens. \$2.50 to \$10.

P. pungens glauca Kosteriana pendula. *Weeping Blue Spruce.* A weeping form of the Blue Spruce as fine in color as its parent. The drooping branches give it a decidedly unique, artistic appearance. \$2.50 to \$10.

P. pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Spruce.* A very remarkable variety, strictly upright in its growth, and resembling the Lombardy Poplar in habit; in fact, the arrangement of its branches is exactly the reverse of those on the type. It is hardy, easily grown, and increases rapidly in size. \$1 to \$5.

Pinus · Pine

Towering and majestic, they are a prominent feature of the landscape in almost every country on the globe. The tall, stately growing varieties are much used for parks and large country places, while the smaller or dwarf varieties are adapted to the smallest lot. All pines must be transplanted when young, because of long tap-roots. They will thrive in the poorest and roughest of soils, and are invaluable for seashore planting. Being strong, rapid growers, they quickly attain a substantial appearance, which makes them invaluable for lawn and specimen planting. Pines naturally are not so fibrous-rooted as other evergreens, and should be transplanted oftener. Large Pines which have not been transplanted several times, can be moved successfully with a frozen ball, as described on page 3.



Pinus montana Mughus



Pinus Strobus

PINUS, continued

Pinus Cembra. *Swiss Stone Pine.* Thick, regular grower; foliage resembling White Pine, and quite silvery. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

P. densiflora pendula. *Weeping Japan Pine.* A good hardy weeping evergreen. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. densiflora Tanyosho. *Table Pine.* Good for lawn planting, with thick umbrella-like form. \$1.50 to \$5.

P. excelsa. *Bhotan or Himalayan Mountain Pine.* Similar to White Pine, but more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous. Superb habit; very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

P. Koraiensis. *Korean Pine.* Has long needles; does well in cold climate; blue color. \$1.50 to \$5.

P. Laricio Austriaca. *Austrian Pine.* A robust grower with long, dark, stiff needles. Does well on all soils and especially well for seashore planting. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

P. montana Mughus. *Mugbo Pine.* Of low, dense, spreading growth, with very dark foliage; very hardy. Grows rapidly everywhere, becoming more beautiful each year. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

P. Strobus. *White Pine.* A native tree, valuable for timber purposes. Light, silvery foliage; used for hedges and can be clipped like a shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$2; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver-green foliage. Grows 75 to 100 feet. \$1 to \$4.

Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys verticillata. *Japanese Umbrella Pine.* One of the most unique, beautiful and remarkable evergreens ever brought from Japan. The young foliage is of a light green, the color deepening with age until it becomes a deep, glossy green, with a distinct, yellowish furrow on the under surface. Of rather slow growth at first, but when once established it soon reaches a large size. The tree is perfectly hardy and should be extensively planted. See illustration below. 3 ft. \$5; 4 ft., \$7.50.

Retinispora

Retinispora filifera. Slender bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments, graceful habit. \$2.50 to \$3.75.

R. filifera aurea. A lovely, bright golden form of the preceding; one of the brightest evergreens and should be more extensively used. Small plants, \$3.50.

R. obtusa. Dark green, flat foliage; neat and regular habit. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

R. obtusa nana. A small tree or bush that retains its rich, deep green color and glossy sheen, and striking individuality in form and appearance. When well grown it is a handsome ornament to the lawn. \$2 to \$4.

R. obtusa nana aurea. *Golden Dwarf Obtuse Retinispora.* Rich bronze-yellow leaves. \$2 to \$5.

R. pisifera. A fine pyramidal-formed evergreen of a very rapid growth, distinct and graceful. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

R. pisifera aurea. A beautiful, bright golden form of the preceding. One of the most attractive golden-leaved evergreens. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.

R. pisifera nana variegata. *Dwarf Variegated Japan Cypress.* A shrub of dense growth, having a bluish gray appearance; a portion of the branches are a pale yellow color. \$1.50 to \$5.

R. plumosa. An exceedingly handsome, small evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage. \$1 to \$5.

R. plumosa argentea. *Silver Plume-like Retinispora.* Silver-tipped foliage. \$1 to \$2.

R. plumosa aurea. Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty. Soft, plume-like foliage, of a golden color; close and compact habit. Should be in every amateur collection. \$1 to \$10.

R. squarrosa. A tree of small size, with graceful, drooping branches and glaucous green foliage. \$1 to \$5.

R. squarrosa Veitchii. Of a low, dense growth, often forming large bushes with well-defined outlines. The foliage is of a light glaucous green, suffused with a tint of almost silvery whiteness, which gives the plant a very soft and beautiful silvery blue appearance. \$1 to \$3.



A specimen of Umbrella Pine in the foreground



Taxus

Yew

Rather slow-growing, semi-dwarf, bushy evergreens, that are well adapted for planting in the vicinity of buildings, and for use in formal gardening.

Taxus baccata. *English Yew.* A rather dense, low-growing, thickly branched tree, rarely exceeding 40 feet in height; well furnished with dark green foliage, and presenting a rather peaked or pointed skyline in its younger state, becoming rounder at maturity. The foliage is very dark, shining green and very persistent. Altogether a very beautiful and interesting tree. It bears an abundant crop of bright scarlet berries. \$1 to \$3.

T. baccata fastigiata; syn., **Hibernica.** *Irish Yew.* Forms a dense shrub closely covered with long, blackish green, glossy foliage. In the fall it is well set with a profusion of bright red berries. \$1 to \$3.

T. baccata repandens. The spreading English Yew. 12 to 15 in., \$2.

T. cuspidata brevifolia. A Japanese variety with spreading branches, in general aspect less dense than the English Yew. The leaves are broader and more leathery in texture. A perfectly hardy variety in any situation. Excellent for dwarf hedging. \$1 to \$3.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

Many of this group are so common that they miss our appreciation. They are bright greens, dark greens, yellowish greens, all changing in winter. These characteristics, combined with their various shapes, insure beautiful effects when planted in groups or along borders. Some varieties are used extensively for hedges and may be trimmed to any height. They grow in moist soils, are easily transplanted and always give satisfaction.



Thuya occidentalis



An effective evergreen planting along the walk leading to summer home of Charles Deifenthaler, New Canaan, Conn. This was a barren field three years ago

THUYA, continued

Thuya occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* This is the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy. Small plants, 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

T. occidentalis compacta. *Parson's Compact Arborvitæ.* Forms a globe of light green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

T. occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* Grows in low, thick globe form. \$1.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. *Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ.* Of dwarf habit, globular outline and golden green foliage; fine and hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

T. occidentalis lutea. *Geo. Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ.* A dwarf, dense-growing, golden variety, holding its color all summer. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ.* Of upright, compact habit, like Irish Juniper; foliage light green; very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

T. occidentalis, Tom Thumb. Very dwarf and of slow growth; of compact, symmetrical habit; valuable where low-growing forms are needed; hardy. \$1.

T. occidentalis Wareana. *Siberian Arborvitæ.* Of low-growing, dense form, with beautiful bluish green foliage; very hardy; desirable for hedge. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis aurea nana. *Golden Arborvitæ.* A very dwarf, compact shrub, with golden yellow foliage. One of the best. 12 to 18 in., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.

T. orientalis; syn., **Biota orientalis.** 2 to 5 ft., \$1 to \$2.50.

T. orientalis compacta. *Compact Oriental Arborvitæ.* Low and very compact; bright green foliage. Very attractive. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

Tsuga

Tsuga Canadensis. *Hemlock Spruce.* A remarkably graceful and beautiful tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew; distinct from all other trees; a handsome, exquisite lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Hemlocks withstand shearing as well, and become so dense that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 5 to 7 ft., \$5.



HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBS

These enchanting plants produce the most delightful effects in ornamental planting. Being tolerant of shade they give permanent results where deciduous shrubs would surely die. The rich green, waxy foliage illuminates the gloomy winter days most effectively. They require a moist soil and the cultural directions given for rhododendrons and kalmias should be faithfully carried out. All of these evergreen shrubs are shipped with ball of earth, wrapped in burlap, and can be transplanted with perfect safety, insuring bloom the first season.



Flower of *Azalea amoena*

Andromeda

***Andromeda floribunda*.** A handsome plant of dwarf, compact habit; rich dark green foliage and snow-white flowers in great profusion in spring; should have the same treatment as rhododendrons. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each; \$20 for 10.

***A. Japonica*.** Bright, glossy, green foliage, with drooping racemes of waxy, white flowers appearing in abundance in early summer; requires some shade and same treatment as rhododendrons. 1 to 1¼ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Hardy Azaleas

***Azalea amoena*.** A dwarf, bushy shrub; foliage turning to a bronze-brown in winter. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of rich purplish red double flowers. It is especially adapted for fringing rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn. Requires protection here, but no matter how much care they need the grower will be amply rewarded for it. 10 to 12 in., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

***A. Hinodegiri*.** A magnificent hardy Japanese variety; a decided improvement upon *A. amoena*, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the fall and winter months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy in the North. 10 to 12 in., \$1 each; 12 to 18 in., imported plants, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

***A. Pontica*.** *Ghent Azalea*. Interesting, free-flowering shrubs, very fragrant. Easy growth and splendid type for naturalizing. Colors range from white to pink, red and yellow. \$1 to \$2 each, \$10 to \$20 per doz.

***A. Pontica flore-pleno*.** In yellow, cherry-red, carmine-rose, and salmon-yellow. \$1.50 to \$3.

Buxus · Boxwood

Very popular evergreens, hardy as far north as Boston. They are grown in various shapes and sizes and are used extensively in tubs and jardinières for terraces, porches, and window-boxes, as well as for winter decorations. They are effective as specimen plants for the lawn, retaining their foliage throughout the winter.

***Buxus sempervirens*.** *Common Tree Box*. This old-fashioned variety is a native of England where it has been used for centuries. Its neat, dense, waxy foliage has secured many admirers in this country. They are well adapted to small places and can be used, with splendid effect, as shrubs for the lawn. For decorative purposes, both summer and winter, they are used extensively in tubs and jardinières.

	Each
Untrimmed bushes. 4 ft. high.....	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00
3 to 3½ ft. high.....	5 00
Ball-shape. 18 x 18 in.....	2 50
15 x 15 in.....	2 00
24 x 24 in.....	5 00
Pyramidal. 6 ft. high.....	7 00
5 to 5½ ft. high.....	6 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	3 50

Standards. Height of stem.	Diam. of head.	Each	Doz.
1½ to 2 ft.	12 to 15 in..	\$2.50 to	5 00
1½ to 2 ft.	15 to 18 in..	3.00 to	6 00
2 to 2½ ft.	15 to 18 in..	5.00 to	10 00
2½ to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in..	7.50 to	10 00

<i>B. suffruticosa</i>. For edging.	3 to 4 in.	Each	Doz.
4 to 5 in.....		\$0 05	\$0 50
		10	1 00
Bush plants. 8 to 10 in.....		35	3 00
10 to 12 in.....		50	4 00

Daphne

***Daphne Cneorum*.** A beautiful low-growing shrub, with trailing branches. Good for rockeries, and one of the few Daphnes which grow well in sunny places. It is crowded in April and May with a profusion of small pink flowers growing in beautiful clusters. 75 cts.



Daphne Cneorum



Mahonia Japonica

Euonymus

Euonymus Japonicus. *Japanese Euonymus.* Semi-hardy evergreen of compact habit, and thick, dark green foliage. Much used for winter decorations; planted in pots and vases.

E. Japonicus argenteo-variegatus. *Silvery Euonymus.* A strong grower, producing leaves marked with bands of white.

E. Japonicus aureus. *Golden Euonymus.* A beautiful variety of this popular family, with leaves variegated green and gold.

Ilex · Holly

Ilex Aquifolium. *English Holly.* Bright, evergreen foliage, with scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia. 1½ ft., \$1.

I. crenata. *Japanese Holly.* A hardy Japanese kind, bearing black berries. Foliage small, glossy green. The plant is a rapid grower, and is easily transplanted. As a rich foliage plant it has no equal and will thrive under any conditions except a wet soil. 1½ ft., \$1.

Kalmia

Kalmia latifolia. *Calico Bush; American Laurel.* A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink-and-white geometrically-shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower-cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a beautiful effect in the landscape. 18 to 24 in., extra-strong clumps, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 18 in., extra-strong clumps, \$1 each, \$9 for 10. For larger sizes, prices upon application.

Mahonia

Mahonia Aquifolium. *Holly-leaved Mahonia.* Of medium size; large, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders. Take on a bronze color in winter; requires a rather moist soil. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

M. Japonica. *Japanese Mahonia.* A fine evergreen variety and next to the holly in beauty of foliage. Its yellow flowers appear in May. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Skimmia

Skimmia Japonica. A plant similar in a way to Kalmia but has small red berries; very ornamental with other plantings. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

Yucca

Yucca filamentosa. *Adam's Needle; Bear Grass.* A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers, produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing. 3 yrs., strong, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 4 yrs., strong, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Kalmia latifolia



Planting of Rhododendrons

RHODODENDRON

We have no shrub that can compare with this beautiful plant. After the magnificent flower masses are gone their massive lustrous leaves remain beautiful the year round. We beg to advise the use of only real hardy varieties for landscape purposes, to prevent disappointments so often caused by using cheap, so-called hardy varieties.

If the following rules are observed in Rhododendron-growing, it can be made as much a success in America as in Europe.

Upon arrival of the plants, unpack at once, shake the soil partly out of the balls of the plants and have them well saturated in tubs of water, plant them in well-prepared light, loamy soil. Old sods mixed with decayed manure makes ideal soil for them.

Plant them at such a distance that one plant will protect the soil beneath the other from the sun. It is always well to have, if possible, groups of hardy evergreens on the north and west, sufficiently distant not to interfere with the roots, and sufficiently near to protect them from the worst winds. The force of cold bleak winds is very injurious to even the hardiest broad-leaved evergreen.

Mulch the plants at once, after planting about 4 inches deep with leaves or well-decayed manure (never fresh), and repeat mulching every fall with the foliage of deciduous trees, 8 to 10 inches deep just before winter, which will protect the plants from the most severe frost. This will supply the plants annually with new plant-food, and will, to a great extent, prevent the evaporation of the moisture in the soil, which moisture is so necessary to Rhododendrons. More plants are really winter-killed through the previous summer and autumn droughts than from severe frost.

If a bed of these plants is given a good soaking in the fall, about a month before the winter sets in, after a very long period of drought, it would be very beneficial to the plants and they will be well prepared for winter.

Evergreen boughs or branches, placed between the plants to protect them from the sun in February and March, are very helpful and will well repay the care.

It is an important point in the successful cultivation of Rhododendrons, that the seed-pods should be removed immediately after the flowers have fallen.

All are shipped with ball of earth, insuring safety in transplanting. Careful instructions for planting and care accompany each order.

Hardy Hybrids—Named Varieties

12 to 18 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 24 to 30 in., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10. Larger sizes from \$2.50 up

Album elegans. White.

Album novum. White.

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy red.

Anne Parsons. Cherry red.

Boule de Neige. White.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Charles Bagley. Cherry-red.

Caractacus. Crimson-red.

Catawbiense alba. White.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac.

General Grant. Soft rosy red.

Giganteum. Bright rose.

Hunnewell. Rich crimson.

Kettledrum. Rich purplish crimson.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose.

Lady Clermont. Scarlet.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.

Rhododendron maximum. This is the hardy Rhododendron which blooms in midsummer and makes the wooded hillside and mountains of the eastern and New England states magnificent with white, blush, and delicate pink flowers. Wild plants gathered in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania or Virginia, can be furnished in carload lots. Orders for this variety of Rhododendron should be sent in early as they have to be collected from the woods of Pennsylvania or Virginia and orders for them should be sent to the Nursery before April 1.

Write for sizes, conditions and prices.



HARDY FLOWERING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily in an ordinarily fertile soil; yet shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse-manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood-ashes, or any other commercial fertilizer, spread lightly around the shrub, when horse-manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

Prices for shrubs, unless otherwise stated: 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; specimens, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier Botryapium. *Sugar Pear; Shad Bush.* The bush that whitens the hedge-rows in early spring with its clouds of blossoms. Fall colors, red and yellow.

Amygdalus

Amygdalus Japonica alba flore-pleno. *Double White-flowering Almond.* One of the handsomest flowering shrubs in cultivation. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, and in May is fairly loaded down with a wealth of exquisite, double, white flowers.

A. japonica rubra flore-pleno. Same in habit as the foregoing, except that its flowers are of a beautiful rose-color.



Buddleia variabilis magnifica

Amorpha

Amorpha fruticosa. *False Indigo.* A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored bloom.

Aralia

Aralia Japonica. *Hercules' Club.* A tropical-looking plant, with stout, spiny stems and palmate leaves 3 feet long. Very desirable. Grows about 20 feet high. Blossoms resemble the Common Elder, but is very much larger. The berries are much sought after by birds.

A. pentaphylla. From Japan. Very graceful shrub; dark shining leaves.

Baccharis

Baccharis halimifolia. *Groundsel Tree.* A pretty shrub, which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its fluffy, white seed-vessels and dark green foliage render it most attractive, especially in autumn. Dies down in winter; makes a growth of 4 to 5 feet, and blossoms in fall.

Berberis

Berberis Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Japanese Barberry.* A shrub of marked excellence on account of its bright green foliage, which changes to brilliant colors in the fall, and its bright scarlet berries, which are very conspicuous throughout the winter. The habit is dwarf and regularly spreading. Grows well in the shade and is extensively used in hedging. Is very hardy, has never been known to winter-kill even in our extreme cold winters. 1 to 1½ ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

B. vulgaris. *Common Barberry.* May. An erect, sturdy grower with light green prickly leaves. Clusters of golden yellow flowers; later dark red berries that last throughout the winter.

B. vulgaris purpurea. *Purple Barberry.* A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May, and reddish purple fruit in autumn, which remains nearly all winter.

Buddleia · Butterfly Bush

The greatly improved varieties offered here are genuine acquisitions among sub-shrubs. Although they really belong in the shrub grouping, they are of equal value in the perennial border, where they enhance the display from early July until frost by their profusion of fragrant violet-colored racemes, and where they prove a great attraction to bees and butterflies—hence the popular name. While they attain a growth of 5 to 6 feet and are quite hardy, the wood dies back near the ground, the new growth appearing from the base. During winter the plants should be protected with soil or coarse manure to a height of 18 inches from the ground.

Buddleia variabilis magnifica. Violet-purple flowers produced in endless profusion throughout the season. The growths terminate in long racemes and may be cut freely, inducing additional growths to continue the display. As a cut-flower, it is of great decorative value.

B. variabilis Veitchii. Clusters of fragrant violet-mauve flowers. An excellent companion to the above. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra-large size, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Calycanthus

Calycanthus floridus. *Sweet Shrub.* The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate-color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis. *Button Bush.* An interesting midsummer bloomer; the small, whitish flowers are clustered in little balls, 1 inch in diameter.

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia. *Sweet Pepper Bush.* A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers in slender racemes; an excellent honey-plant for bees.

Cornus · Dogwood

Spring's harbingers. They combine all that is most desirable and characteristic of that beautiful season. The foliage is dense and the leaves beautiful in form and detail. No other tree or shrub does quite so much to glorify our woods in autumn. The red-stemmed varieties give the winter landscape a brilliant aspect.

Cornus alternifolia. *Blue Dogwood.* Large foliage; creamy white flowers, very fragrant. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

C. mascula variegata. *Variegated Cornelian Cherry.* A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear; has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation. Grows 15 to 20 feet.

C. paniculata. *Panicle Dogwood.* Smooth bark; leaves pointed, light green on the upper side, whitish beneath; white flowers and fruit. Leaves turn brown in fall.

C. sanguinea. *Red-branched Dogwood.* A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

C. sanguinea elegantissima. Has the red twigs of the species; leaves thin, of a beautiful silvery variegation, conspicuously marked, and bearing the hottest sun. One of the best hardy shrubs.

C. Spaethii. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with pale yellow and most distinct and valuable in all plantings.

C. stolonifera. A native variety, with smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter.

Corylus

Corylus Americana. *Hazelnut.* A splendid, showy shrub, 4 to 8 feet tall, with large, heart-shaped leaves. In early spring it bears long, drooping catkins and in autumn large quantities of sweet, edible nuts.

C. avellana purpurea. *Purple Filbert.* A large bush, with large dark purple leaves, contrasting very effectively with the green foliage of other plants. Its nuts are delicious and produced abundantly.

Cydonia

Cydonia Japonica. *Japan Quince.* One of the showiest early-blooming shrubs with bright crimson flowers. Much admired and often used for hedges.

C. Japonica rosea. A beautiful variety, with flowers of a delicate pink shade, sometimes nearly white.

Cytisus

Cytisus scoparius; syn., **Spartium scoparium.** *Scotch Broom.* A strange and interesting shrub, with long and slender green-barked branches. It thrives in almost any well-drained soil, preferring sunny situations. The bright yellow flowers, which bend the branches by their weight and great profusion, illuminate, like sunshine, the verdure of the almost leafless shoots which bear them.

Desmodium

Desmodium penduliflorum. A trifle earlier than *D. Japonicum*, with darker foliage and larger rose-purple flowers, drooping in long racemes all over the plant. Very hardy, and grows 2 to 3 feet tall.



Deutzia crenata

Deutzia

Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render the Deutzias deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The various species bloom from April to June, and the flowers are very abundant.

Deutzia candidissima flore-pleno. Abundant racemes of white flowers in June; luxuriant foliage and fine habit. 10 to 12 feet.

D. crenata flore-pleno. *Double-flowering Deutzia.* Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable and popular flowering shrubs in cultivation.

D. Fortunei. Dark green foliage and large single white flowers. One of the finest.

D. gracilis. *Slender-branched Deutzia.* A charming variety, flowering very early; flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

D. gracilis aurea variegata. *Golden Variegated Deutzia.* New. A golden-leaved variety of *D. gracilis*. 2 to 3 feet.

D. Lemoinei. Dwarf and free-flowering, but of more upright growth than *D. gracilis*, and finer for forcing; white.

D., Pride of Rochester. A new variety, raised from *D. crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of double white flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

D. scabra. *Rough-leaved Deutzia.* One of the most beautiful and profuse white-flowering shrubs; flowers single. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

D. Watereri. New. Flowers similar to *D. crenata fl.-pl.*, but more double; a deep pink. 10 to 12 feet.



Diervilla rosea

Diervilla · Weigela

The masses of showy blossoms which deck the branches of the Weigelas in late spring and early summer are bewilderingly beautiful; and the profusion of the flowers and the luxuriance of their setting, make a picture never to be forgotten. All of the varieties are hardy and of easy cultivation. We can recommend but few other plants that will give such universal satisfaction and such admirable results.

Diervilla amabilis; syn., **splendens.** Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

D., Congo. New. Flowers large, purplish crimson.

D. Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *D. rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

D., Dr. Baillon. Strong grower; flowers dark red. Late-blooming variety.

D., Eva Rathke. A dwarf grower, with a profusion of deep carmine-red flowers. Blooms all summer.

D. Grœnewegenii. Has rose-colored flowers, sometimes streaked with deep red.

D. hortensis nivea. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a profuse bloomer.

D. Kosteriana variegata. Variegated-leaved *Diervilla*. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

D. Lavalleyi. Fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers. One of the darkest varieties; habit straggling; bronze foliage in fall.

D. lutea. Yellow flowers.

D. rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored leaves; quite hardy. Blooms in May.

D. Van Houttei. Flowers carmine; differs little from *D. rosea*.

Elæagnus

Elæagnus argentea. *Silver Thorn.* An erect, thorny shrub, of striking appearance; loaded with small pink berries in autumn; a fine hedge-plant.

E. longipes. *Japanese Silver Thorn.* A useful new shrub for the ornamental grounds and for the fruit-garden, forming a medium-sized bush of attractive appearance. The dark brown bark of the young growth, the bright green leaves, and the abundant crop of bright-colored fruit, about as large as currants, and quite as palatable, make it a plant of more than ordinary merit. The fruit makes excellent jam and jelly and is well worth cultivating for this use.

Euonymus

Euonymus alatus. *Winged or Corky Barked Euonymus.* The branches are singularly covered with corky ridges. The autumn colorings of foliage are very fine.

E. Americanus. *Burning Bush; Strawberry Tree.* Very conspicuous in autumn and winter, when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange-colored berries hang on slender threads; in this, the American species, the branches are quadrangular.

E. Europæus. *European Burning Bush; Strawberry Tree.* This is darker and more showy than the American.

E. latifolius. *Broad-leaved Burning Bush.* A species with broader leaves and larger fruit, that ripens earlier than the former.

E. radicans variegatus. A low, trailing shrub, with small evergreen leaves, edged with white; useful and effective for edging beds or groups, and for covering stumps and low walls.

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora. *Pearl Bush.* A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush 10 to 12 feet high in as many years. The flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. Grows 6 to 8 feet.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

Few, if any, of the spring-flowering hardy shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all their attributes and give them rank for any station in the shrub plantations. The brightness of their yellow blossoms, like sunshine in its noonday glory, illuminates the densely flower-laden branches with rare and subtle beauty. Do not neglect them; your garden is incomplete without these floral treasures.

Forsythia suspensa. *Drooping Golden Bell.* A graceful shrub with long and slender drooping branches. Flowers in great profusion in early spring, golden yellow; very showy. Grows about 8 feet tall. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation.

FORSYTHIA, continued

Forsythia suspensa Fortunei. *Fortune's Golden Bell.* Similar to the preceding species, but of more vigorous upright habit. The arching branches are literally covered in early spring with golden yellow blossoms with long and often twisted petals. A grand shrub.

F. viridissima. *Dark Green Forsythia.* A large shrub with erect, green-barked branches. Flowers golden yellow, with somewhat reflexed, often twisted petals. Decidedly one of the best and showiest of the Forsythias, but in the very coldest portions of the country perhaps not so hardy as the foregoing varieties.

Halesia

Halesia tetraptera. *Snowdrop Tree; Silver Bell.* A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable. Foliage yellow in fall. Makes a good combination with Judas Tree and *Cornus florida*.

Hamamelis

Hamamelis Virginiana. *Witch Hazel.* Late in the autumn, often after the leaves have been killed by frost and when most shrubs are in a quiescent state, the unconventional Witch Hazel brings forth its wealth of singular bright yellow flowers, seemingly in defiance of the approaching chill of winter. It is an extremely hardy large shrub, usually 10 to 15 feet tall, affording the latest blossoms of the season.

Hibiscus

Althæa; Rose of Sharon

The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Flower in August and September when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom. It is also very effective when used as a hedge.

Althæa alba. Single white.

A. alba fl.-pl. Double white.

Boule de Feu. Large, very double, well-formed flowers of a beautiful violet-red color. Flowers late.

Joan of Arc. Pure white.

A. Leopoldi flore-pleno. Large flowers, very double, flesh-color, shaded rose; leaves lacinated; fine.

A. pæoniflora. Rosy purple flowers; a dwarf grower, and very free-flowering.

A. purpurea. Single purple.

A. purpurea fl.-pl. Double purple.

A. rubra. Single red.

A. rubra fl.-pl. Double red.

Variegated-leaved Double-flowering. A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double, purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

A. violacea flore-pleno. Flowers medium size, double, of violet-lilac color; free-flowering; one of the best.

A. Moscheutos. *Marsh Mallow; Mallow Marvels.* A very showy plant, found naturally in marsh land, but grows equally well in the garden and is a valuable midsummer bloomer, adding color to the shrubbery border at a time when much needed.

Hydrangeas

Old friends, and among the most popular shrubs for the lawn and about the house. Blooming in August and September, when flowers are scarce, enhances its value. It is one of the good, all round shrubs that may be depended upon at all times to give the most complete satisfaction. The wonderful pyramids of bloom are now used extensively for indoor decorations. Easily transplanted and rapid in growth.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. The very finest addition to this class of plants in many a year. Blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is handsome. Its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable; perfectly hardy.

H. hortensis Otaksa. An admirable dwarf pink variety that blooms freely when quite small; flower-heads very large and showy. Tender.

HYDRANGEAS, continued

Hydrangea hortensis, Thomas Hogg. The best white Hydrangea of the Hortensis class; a free and continuous bloomer. Tender.

H. paniculata. *Japan Hydrangea.* A vigorous, hardy species, with large, erect panicles composed chiefly of small, perfect flowers, with but few of the showy, sterile ones; blooms earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*.

H. paniculata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy shrubs. The immense heads of bloom are cream-color in bud, pure white when fully expanded, changing to pink and bronze with age, and finally to brown when frosted; entirely hardy.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Tree Form. 3 to 4 feet. A superb decorative shrub.

Hypericum · St. John's-Wort

The Hypericums have yellow flowers, blooming in July and August. They are a very desirable family; possess many good qualities and no objectionable ones.

Hypericum calycinum. *Aaron's Beard.* A low, trailing species, excellent for rocky places and ground covering; a constant bloomer.

H. Moserianum. A beautiful evergreen, trailing shrub, blooming all summer, with rich, golden flowers, resembling a single rose; hardy.

Ilex

Ilex verticillata; syn., Prinos verticillatus. *Black Alder; Winterberry.* A deciduous shrub, that is covered with scarlet berries, hanging on late into the winter, giving a brilliant effect.

Kerria

Kerria Japonica. *Globe Flower.* A slender, green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with handsome globular yellow flowers from July to October.

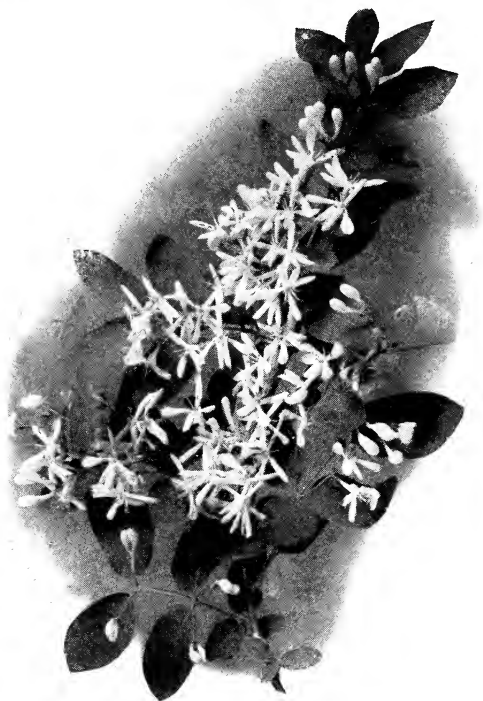
K. Japonica foliis variegatis. Especially good for its round, dwarf habit and beautiful, finely variegated, silvery foliage.

Lespedeza

Lespedeza bicolor. A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet high, with racemes of purple flowers, followed by curious hairy seed-pods. Blooms profusely. Last of August and September.



Hydrangea hortensis Otaksa



Lonicera Tatarica

Ligustrum · Privet

Ligustrum Iboia. A strong-growing, spreading bush, with curving branches covered with grayish green foliage. Produces a profusion of pure white flowers in June, followed by bluish black berries. One of the hardiest, and well adapted for the shrubby plantation. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. Iboia Regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* An elegant, dense-growing shrub, somewhat drooping in habit. Especially useful for specimens or hedges and in border work. Absolutely hardy, forming a very symmetrical, graceful plant.

L. ovalifolium. *California or Japanese Privet.* Undoubtedly the most in demand of all hedge-plants. A rapid, strong, upright grower, that transplants easily and may be cut with impunity. The foliage is of a deep, dark green, and remains upon the plant until late in the winter. It is well adapted for use in shrubberies and as a screen, and is more used for hedge purposes than any other plant. We have a particularly fine lot of this shrub growing in our nursery especially for hedges.

L. ovalifolium aureum. *Golden Privet.* A unique form of the preceding, valued principally on account of the conspicuous variegated foliage that makes it useful for contrasts in shrubby plantings.

For Hedge Plants, see page 30

Lonicera · Shrub Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima alba. *Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle.* A handsome shrub of strong growth and almost evergreen character. Fragrant white flowers in early spring. 2 to 2½ feet.

L. Morrowi. White flowers in May, followed by numerous bright red fruits until late fall. A handsome decorative variety.

L. Tatarica; syn., **grandiflora.** Bright pink flowers, contrasting nicely with the foliage. 2½ feet.

L. Tatarica alba. Creamy white flowers; vigorous growth. 2½ feet.

For Climbing sorts, see Climbing Vines.

Myrica

Myrica cerifera. *Wax Myrtle.* A low-spreading native shrub, with bright green, lustrous leaves, and bearing great quantities of bluish white berries coated with a waxy substance.

Philadelphus · Syringa; Mock Orange

P. Lemoinei, Boule d'Argent. *Double-flowering Philadelphus.* A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

P. coronarius. *Garland Syringa.* A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

P. coronarius argenteo-marginata. *Variegated-leaved Philadelphus.* A beautiful shrub with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous, and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms, deliciously fragrant.

P. coronarius aureus. *Golden-leaved Syringa.* A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is one of the prettiest of foliage plants.

P. grandiflorus. Very valuable for its dwarf habit; covered with large, sweet-scented flowers; distinct.

P. Lemoinei, Mont Blanc. A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

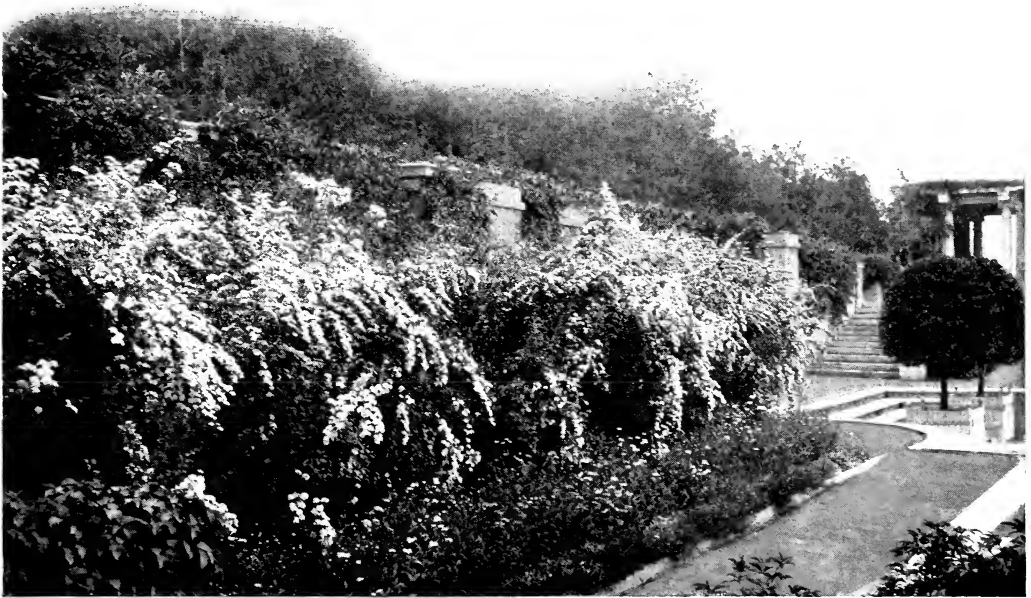
P. Lemoinei plenus. A charming variety of upright growth. Flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides. *White Kerria.* Choice and rare Japanese shrub. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. One of the prettiest things we have; resembles the anemone. From 5 to 6 feet high, much-branched, and grows in the shade. 50 cts.



Philadelphus grandiflorus



Spiraea Van Houttei

Rhus · Sumac

Rhus Cotinus. *Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree.* Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.

R. glabra. Our native variety.

R. glabra laciniata. *Cut-leaved Sumac.* This is a very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 50 cts.

R. Osbeckii. A beautiful species from China, of large size, with remarkable and very ornamental foliage, assuming a beautiful autumnal color. 75 cts.

R. typhina. *Stagbourn Sumac.* A beautiful velvety species of the Sumac, growing to a height of 30 feet. Leaves turn a brilliant red in fall and the crimson fruit clusters make it a conspicuous feature in the shrubby border. Of easy culture, growing well in the driest soils. 50 cts.

R. typhina laciniata. *Cut-leaved Stagbourn Sumac.* A very graceful shrub, with delicate fern-like leaves, most brilliant in the autumn. 7 to 10 feet. 75 cts.

Ribes · Flowering Currant

Ribes aureum. *Yellow-flowering Currant.* A native species with yellow flowers.

R. sanguineum. *Crimson-flowering Currant.* Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Sambucus · Elder

Sambucus aurea. *Golden Elder.* Bright-colored leaves, distinct and permanent in summer; of vigorous, spreading habit, but may be trained into compact form. Valuable for giving tone and color in contrast with other shrubs.

S. nigra aurea laciniata. *Cut-leaved Golden Elder.* Much like the preceding, but the leaves are finely dissected, producing a most beautiful effect. 50 cts.

Staphylea

Staphylea Colchica. *Bladder Nut.* An early-flowering shrub, with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Blooms in May. Grows 8 to 10 feet. 50 cts.

Spiraea

No ornamental shrubs are more useful than Spireas. They cover the season with their bloom, and the flowers have much range of color and form.

Spiraea argentea. Dwarf habit and graceful form. 3 to 5 feet.

S. Billardii. Late-blooming pink variety. Grows 4 to 5 feet.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A novelty of the highest merit. The plant is very dwarf and bushy, seldom exceeding 2½ feet high, and is in constant bloom from early June until October. The flowers are of a bright crimson, outshining in color all other Spireas, borne in dense, flat clusters, and these in so great abundance as to nearly hide the foliage of the plant at times. As a plant for general planting, this can hardly be equaled, being well placed in the border, among other shrubbery in beds, or even as a low hedge-plant or for edging.

S. Bumalda Japonica. A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow; flower rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 3 feet.

S. callosa. *Fortune's Spirea.* Clusters of rose-colored flowers. Grows 2½ to 3 feet.

S. callosa alba. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer. 2½ to 3 feet.

S. chamædryfolia. A medium-sized species, with peculiar foliage and white flowers in June.

S. cratægifolia. This is the most beautiful of the Spireas. It is of semi-dwarf habit, and has fine foliage; when in bloom is covered with one mass of white flowers, drooping to the ground. 5 to 7 feet.

S. Douglasi. Strong-growing, irregular form; attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in July. 3 to 5 feet.

S. Fortunei. Japan. Rich, attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in June. 3 to 5 feet.

S. opulifolia. *Guelder Rose-leaved Spirea.* Strong-growing, upright form; foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stems, in June. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

S. opulifolia aurea. *Golden-leaved Spirea.* Flowers fine white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable. Grows 12 to 15 feet.

S. prunifolia flore-pleno. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May. Known as Bridal Wreath.



SPIRÆA, continued

Spiræa Reevesii. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

S. ruberrima. A variety of *S. Japonica*, with heavy corymbs of beautiful, dainty pink flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

S. salicifolia flore-pleno. Double Lance-leaved *Spirea*. A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best, if not the best. 3 to 5 feet.

S. sorbifolia. *Sorbus-leaved Spirea*. Strong-growing irregular form; large, light-colored foliage; white flowers in June and July. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

S. Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Spirea*. Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green changing to a delicate purple in autumn; flowers small, white, appearing in early spring, it being the first *Spirea* to flower. Highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and beautiful autumn leaves. We grow this excellent *Spirea* in very large quantities. Grows 4 feet.

S. Van Houttei. A new *Spirea*, which forms a round, graceful bush, and blooms in the style of *S. Reevesii*. New and very popular. Hardest and best.

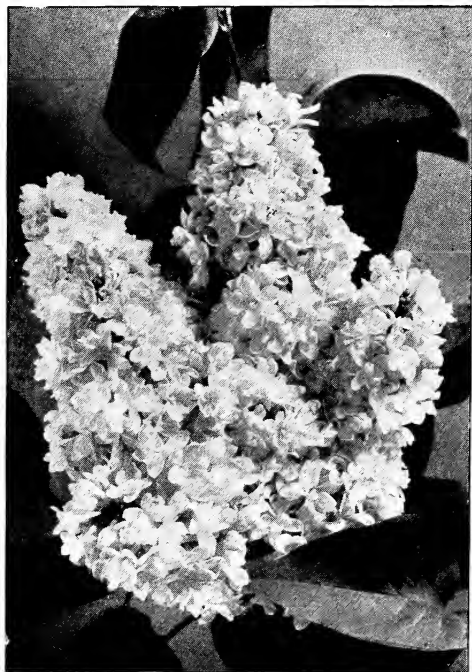
Symphoricarpos

Symphoricarpos racemosus. *Snowberry*. A picturesque shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall, with slender, graceful branches. Its pink flowers are small and very profuse, but its chief beauty lies in its clusters of large, white, waxy berries which persist well into the winter.

S. vulgaris. *Coral Berry*. A compact, formal-growing shrub, producing dense terminal spikes of bloom in July, which are followed by clusters of purplish red berries. A very valuable plant, as the foliage hangs on late, and the fruit frequently remains upon the plant well into the middle of the winter.

Syringa · Lilac

These are identified with our childhood days. Even then their fragrance and beauty were unsurpassed. Today the improvement in variety, form and color is marvelous. Nothing introduced in late years has proved so popular as the new Lilacs.



Marie Legraye Lilac

SYRINGA, continued

Syringa insignis rubra. *Red Lilac*. An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish purple flowers.

S. Japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac*. A remarkable new species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; flowers small, feathery, but formed in great panicles, often 18 inches long; very light straw-color. Blooms a month later than other Lilacs. \$1 to \$5.

S. Persica. *Persian Lilac*. Very slender branches and deep bluish purple flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

S. Persica alba. *White Persian Lilac*. A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose-color. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

S. villosa. Decidedly a valuable variety. It is a very free bloomer; flowers in large, branching panicles; color in bud flesh-pink, changing to white; very fragrant. A late bloomer. One of the very best Lilacs.

S. vulgaris. *Common Lilac*. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac; bluish purple flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac*. Small and narrow foliage. Flowers white with a bluish tint; fragrant and free-flowering. 50 cts.

NAMED VULGARIS VARIETIES

Charles X. Large shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose; flowers single, reddish purple. 50 cts.

Frau Dammann. New. Pure white; deliciously scented. A profuse and early bloomer. 75 cts.

Marie Legraye. Planted very extensively in all parts of the country. Trusses large, flowers single, white. Very desirable. 75 cts.

President Grevy. A lovely blue. Flowers large and double, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; its clusters are large, at least 10 inches in length and 5 inches across. A grand Lilac. 75 cts.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. New, and believed to be the finest of its class. Color purplish red. A great acquisition. 75 cts.

Tamarix

Tamarix Africana. *African Tamarisk*. A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside.

T. Chinensis. Of vigorous, upright growth, with delicate bright green foliage; rose-colored flowers in September.

T. Indica. A robust, rapidly growing variety.

Viburnum

Black Haw; Arrow-wood; Snowball

Handsome, hardy shrubs and little trees, with showy flowers and foliage. They are not only strikingly attractive when in flower, but several species produce large and profuse clusters of bright or glistening berries, and the foliage frequently assumes brilliant and intense color-tones in autumn. The sterling qualities of these splendid plants are rapidly being recognized by discriminating planters both far and near.

Price, except where noted, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Viburnum cassinoides. *Witte-Rod*. A very hardy free-flowering shrub, in cultivation usually 4 to 8 feet tall. Flowers creamy or yellowish white, in broad flat-topped clusters in late spring or early summer. Berries pink, changing to dark blue. Leaves dull green, fading with rich tones of purple and red. Splendid for grouping in the shrub borders.

V. dentatum. *Arrow-wood*. A bushy shrub with upright branches, handsome and symmetrical, from 8 to 12 feet tall. Flowers creamy white, in profuse flat-topped clusters toward the end of spring. Leaves bright green, changing in autumn to rich shades of purple and red. Berries blue-black. Showy; desirable.

V. Lantana. *Wayfaring Tree*. A large shrub or small tree with scurvy branches, usually growing 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, disposed in dense flat-topped clusters, usually with seven showy white ray-flowers on the margins. Berries bright red, changing to black. Leaves deeply wrinkled, dark green. A splendid specimen plant.



VIBURNUM, continued

Viburnum Lentago. *Sheepberry; Nannyberry.* A remarkably symmetrical and decorative large shrub or small tree. Flowers creamy white, opening in spring, followed in autumn by red-stemmed clusters of black or dark blue berries. Leaves bronze-green as they unfold in earliest spring, at maturity bright shining green, turning red and orange in the fall. Very highly recommended, and very beautiful.

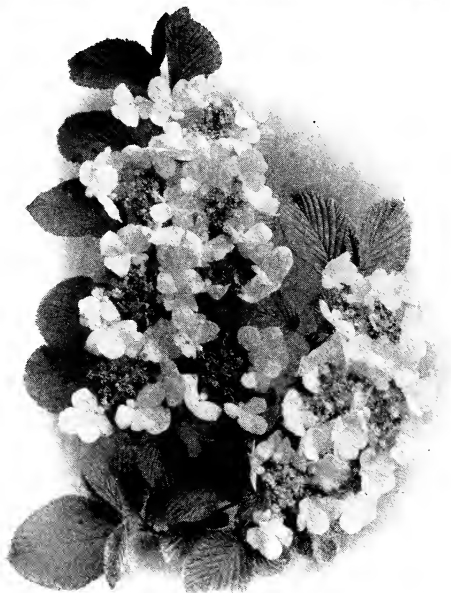
V. Opulus. *High Bush Cranberry.* A tall shrub with upright and spreading branches, 8 to 10 feet tall. Flowers white, disposed in flat-topped clusters in late spring, with many of the marginal flowers ray-like. The bright scarlet berries, persisting all winter, are wonderfully vivid and showy.

V. Opulus sterile. *Snowball; Guelder Rose.* A grand hardy shrub with handsome showy flowers produced in large globular clusters. All of the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous compact balls in spring. An old-time favorite, well known and justly popular.

V. prunifolium. *Black Haw; Stag Bush.* A bushy tree with stiff, spreading branches. The creamy white flowers which deck the pliant twigs in spring in profuse bewilderment are succeeded in the autumn by showy red-stemmed clusters of glaucous blue berries. Leaves pale yellow-green as they unfold, dark green at maturity, turning brilliant scarlet or vinous red in autumn. Very ornamental and splendid for a specimen plant.

V. tomentosum. *Single-flowered Japanese Snowball.* The half has never been told of the glorious effect of this vigorous hardy shrub. Flowers white, produced in numerous flat-topped clusters, with the marginal sterile and radiant. Berries red, changing to bluish black. Leaves dark green with bronzy margins, very handsome. Height 6 to 8 feet. A splendid companion plant for the next following and more popular form.

V. tomentosum plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* The climax of the Snowballs! A handsome shrub with showy flowers and beautiful foliage. The large globose



Viburnum tomentosum

flower-clusters are 3 to 4 inches across, and consist wholly of sterile radiant flowers of purest white. Very highly recommended. Hardy in Missouri and Massachusetts, but should be protected from piercing winds in colder sections. It would be difficult to find a shrub combining a greater number of points of real excellence. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.



Planting of Shrubs and Vines



CLIMBING VINES

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on banks which are too steep to mow, and they also keep the ground from washing. If you have an old tree anywhere on your place that is dead in the top there is no way of fixing it that will be more ornamental than to plant a Virginia Creeper or a Wistaria at the base, and give it plenty of nourishment and train it up through the branches. There is nothing more beautiful than the Wistaria when in bloom, and the Virginia Creeper gives a bright bit of color when it turns to scarlet in the fall.

Most of the Climbing Vines are free from insect pests and blights, but there is a large black worm which sometimes attacks the Dutchman's Pipe during the month of June, but it is very easily controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead or paris green.

To get the best results from Climbing Vines they must be planted in good soil, and if you find the ground is not rich enough dig the hole much larger than you otherwise would and fill with a good, rich soil. If a vine is planted under a tree it must be fertilized every year, otherwise the large tree will use up all the nourishment.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. A quick-growing climber from Japan. Flowers white with purple center, and sometimes cover entire vine. Fruit round and edible. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A charming Japanese climber with shining foliage and chocolate-colored flowers in June; leaves remain on into the winter, something like Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* A native climber of vigorous growth with digitate leaves; a fine green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joint, by which it fastens to anything it touches; affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

A. tricuspidata; syn., **Veitchii.** *Japanese or Boston Ivy.* A beautiful, hardy, climbing plant of Japanese origin. Especially valuable for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. A very rapid grower, is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Aristolochia

Aristolochia Siph. *Dutchman's Pipe.* An extremely rapid-growing climber, bearing odd, brownish colored flowers not unlike a pipe. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Bignonia · Tecoma; Trumpet Vine

Bignonia grandiflora. An extremely rapid-growing and showy vine. Useful for covering unsightly stumps and walls where a quick cover is desired; also for training over porches, etc. Large, attractive, orange-red flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

B. radicans. Vivid orange-scarlet flowers; a splendid rapid-growing vine. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Celastrus

Celastrus scandens. *Bittersweet.* A native climbing plant of rapid growth, doing well in sun or shade. Attractive yellow flowers in June, followed with bright orange fruit which remains on the plants nearly all winter. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Clematis

The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses. Some of them, such as *C. paniculata* from Japan, are very fragrant, and are particularly attractive on this account. Large-flowered varieties, like the well-known *C. Jackmani*, are extremely showy and produce great numbers of their beautiful flowers. These plants are trained on trellises, and over porches and pillars. All are hardy, of easy growth, and will adapt themselves to nearly or quite all soils.

SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES

Clematis coccinea. Very hardy; bears thick, bell-shaped flowers; bright red-coral; blooms very profusely during June until frost; valuable for foliage, being a peculiar green and elegantly cut and variegated. 50c. ea.



SMALL-FLOWERED CLEMATIS, continued

Clematis paniculata. A sweet-scented Japanese Clematis, now quite generally planted throughout the country. It is a vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellis and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. They appear in August and September at a season when most vines are out of bloom. We can recommend this plant in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house. It makes a growth of from 25 to 30 feet in a single season and does well when cut back to the ground each year. It is the easiest growing, and most satisfactory of all the Clematis. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS

Clematis, Gipsy Queen. Dark purple.

C. Henryi. One of the best perpetual hybrids; of robust habit and a very free bloomer. Flowers white, large and very showy. July to October.

Jackmani. Large, deep violet-purple; broad-petaled flowers, produced in great profusion.

Large-flowered varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Euonymus

E. arborescens; syn., **vegetus.** A splendid broad-leaved evergreen form that makes an excellent shrub for dry embankments or may be used as a climber to cover stone walls, etc. 35 cts. to 50 cts. each. Price of quantity on application.

E. radicans. A Japanese trailing vine, with dense, glossy green foliage; excellent for covering low walls, or it may be trimmed and used as permanent low edging similar to the old-fashioned boxwood. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

E. radicans variegatus. An attractive green-and-white variegated form of the preceding. Now used extensively for formal bedding. Small plants for edging, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Hedera

Hedera Helix. *English Ivy.* The old, common Ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

Splendidly adapted for covering walls, arbors, trellises and unsightly objects. Most of them have handsome and sweet-scented flowers, but because they have a tendency to lose their foliage at the bottom, should be planted with other vines. *L. Japonica* makes a very handsome ground-cover and is used extensively for this purpose.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lonicera Belgica. *Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle.* Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet-scented. Blooms through the summer.

L. flava. *Yellow Honeysuckle.* A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers.

L. Japonica aureo-reticulata. *Golden Honeysuckle.* A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

L. Japonica brachypoda. *Evergreen Honeysuckle.* A Japanese variety. Moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden yellow.

L. Japonica Chinensis. This has reddish foliage, and reddish flower-buds. When expanded, creamy white petals are displayed.

L. Japonica Halliana. *Hall's Honeysuckle.* A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow; very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

LONICERA, continued

Lonicera sempervirens fuchsoides. *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.* A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

Lycium

Lycium Chinense. *Matrimony Vine.* A vigorous, hardy climber; it will soon cover any desired space. It has dark green foliage and beautiful flowers and loads of small berries, which far surpass the holly berries which are seen in all parts of the country at Christmas time. The Chinese Matrimony Vine is regarded as indispensable where a hardy climber is desired. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pueraria

Pueraria Thunbergiana; syn., **Dolichos Japonicus.** *Kudzu Vine.* The most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, attaining, after once being established, a height of 50 feet or more in one season. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade; it bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms, toward the close of August. Exceedingly valuable for covering porches, pergolas and trellises. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Vinca

Vinca minor. *Periwinkle.* A fine dwarf evergreen trailing plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees, or in any position where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Vitis

Vitis cordifolia. *Frost or Winter Grape.* A most vigorous native variety; climbs to the top of the highest trees; small black berries and handsome foliage. 50 cts.

Wistaria

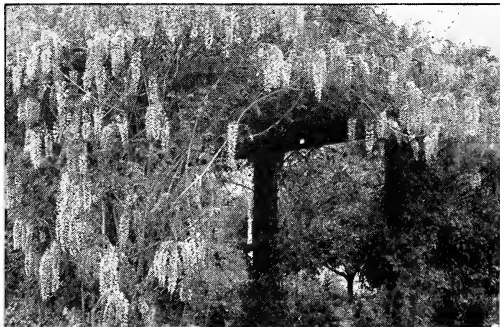
Wistaria brachybotrys. *Short-clustered Wistaria.* Japanese species. Distinguished from all others by its slow growth. Desirable for bushy specimens. Showy purple flowers and silky racemes. \$1.

W. Chinensis. *Chinese Purple Wistaria.* One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June and in autumn. \$1 each; field-grown, extra-strong, \$2.50.

W. Chinensis alba. A pure white form. Extra-strong plants, 75 cts.

W. multijuga. *Japanese Wistaria.* Distinguished from Chinensis by larger and looser racemes, containing sometimes as many as 100 flowers. \$1.

Standard or Tree Form. These plants have been trained to standard, or tree shape. They have stems from 3½ to 4 feet, and the heads are well formed. These are not imported plants, but are of our own propagation. \$5.



Wistaria Chinensis



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Eulalia

Very desirable, tropical-appearing grasses, much used in bordering ponds or water-courses; also for mass-planting. They are perfectly hardy and very showy, ornamental and of the easiest culture. They are invaluable for the garden and deserving of the highest commendation; should be in every collection.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. Delicate, narrow, graceful foliage; the finest of all the Eulalias. Strong divided clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

EULALIA, continued

Eulalia zebrina. Foliage bright green with transverse bands of greenish yellow. Strong divided clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Phalaris

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. Ribbon Grass. A dwarf grass; foliage striped with white; useful for bordering shrubbery or tall grasses. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HEDGE PLANTS

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as windbreaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screens to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or to hide some unsightly object.

Hedges for Defense. For turning cattle and as a farm hedge Honey Locust is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

Hedges for Windbreaks. The Norway Spruce is best; its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardness are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen. The American Arborvitæ comes next. Belts of Pine are also useful as a protection.

Ornamental Hedges for Screens. American and Siberian Arborvitæ, Norway, Spruce, Hemlock and especially Berberis Thunbergii, all described in their appropriate places in this Catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. California Privet, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge, and is the most popular hedge used at the present time.

Honey Locust. 2 years old	100
Beech, English. 3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00
4 to 6 ft.	25 00
Purple. 3 to 4 ft.	40 00
	50 00



Hedge of California Privet

Willow, Yellow. 4 to 5 ft.	10 00
Laurel-Leaf. 4 to 5 ft.	10 00
Norway Spruce. 3 to 4 ft.	40 00
2 to 3 ft.	25 00
Arborvitæ, American. 3 to 4 ft.	30 00
2 to 3 ft.	25 00
18 to 24 in.	20 00
12 to 18 in.	15 00
Purple Barberry. 18 to 24 in.	15 00
California Privet. 3 to 4 ft.	10 00
2 to 3 ft.	\$60 per 1,000.. 8 00
18 to 24 in.	\$40 per 1,000.. 6 00
ibota Privet. Perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 ft.	10 00
18 to 24 in.	8 00
Rosa rugosa. 12 to 18 in.	25 00
Altheas, solid or mixed colors. 20 to 30 in.	25 00
Variegated leaves. 20 to 30 in.	25 00
Spiræa Thunbergii. 20 to 24 in.	25 00
24 to 30 in.	35 00
Van Houttei. 2 to 3 ft.	25 00
Berberis Thunbergii. 18 to 24 in.	15 00
24 to 30 in.	20 00
Dwarf Box. For edging.	6 00

Prices of other shrubbery for hedges on application



HARDY ROSE GARDENS

"It tossed its head at the wooing breeze;
And the sun, like a bashful swain,
Beamed on it through the swaying trees
With a passion all in vain,—
For my rose laughed in crimson glee,
And hid in the leaves in wait for me."
—James Whitcomb Riley.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the beauty of the Rose. The very name suggests beauty and fragrance. It is the flower we love the best and deserves all the affection and care we bestow upon it. To have Roses all summer is now a possibility, even with but a small garden. Our list comprises reliable, hardy varieties, producing a large range of colors, which will bloom from spring till November. It is a question of careful selection and we will gladly assist you.

Rose-Gardens for Rose-Lovers

Until within the last few years Rose-culture, as applied to Rose-gardens, can hardly be said to have found itself, but a splendid beginning has been made and we devote special attention to the designing and planting of Rose-gardens. A warm, sunny spot, protected from storms and bleak winds, is necessary to secure the best results. Hedges and shrubberies afford an ideal shelter, but should not be near enough to rob the Roses of nourishment. A strong, rich clay or loam, well drained, bountifully enriched, together with the proper selection of varieties will insure beauty and fragrance in abundance. We are pleased to answer all inquiries promptly and to give such information as may be needed.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

A large group of hardy, strong growers, comprising all shades, the most beautiful in cultivation, easy of culture, the most popular and reliable for the multitude of planters. Most of the varieties listed are grown on their own roots.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Abel Carriere. Velvety crimson, good grower and free bloomer.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular; very fragrant.

American Beauty. Large, globular, deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing in greenhouses.

Baron de Bonstetten. Extra-large flowers; very solid, round and full; dark, rich crimson; delightfully scented; free bloomer, and of hardy and vigorous habit.

Baroness Rothschild. A beautiful light pink; good healthy foliage, and long, straight stems. A fine Rose for any garden.

Countess of Illchester. Crimson.

Duke of Edinburgh. Vermilion; good strong grower and a free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Fine white; large, perfect flower; strong grower.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; one of the best-known Roses; does well everywhere.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, tinted carmine; fragrant.

Margaret Dickson. Pure waxy white; very large; magnificent form; exquisite.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; large, full flower; vigorous grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large, full; fragrant.

Paul Neyron. This magnificent Rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose-color, and delightfully fragrant.

Persian Yellow. Deep, bright yellow; small, but handsome; a very early bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, one of the darkest.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red in color; flowers very large and full. Splendid for cutting.



TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

Price, unless otherwise noted, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; potted plants, 50 cts. each

Belle Siebrecht. A light red rose; very attractive; a hardy, strong plant, and a free bloomer.

Bessie Brown. Pure white, flushed with pink.

Betty. This is one of the new Roses. It is ruddy gold in color, and certainly should be in every garden.

Caroline Testout. One of the most popular and valuable bedding varieties; large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny rose, with brighter center, very free and fragrant.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon; absolutely distinct.

Duchess of Wellington. New. The flowers are an intense saffron-yellow or orange-color; very attractive and without a rival in this class and color.

Duchess of Albany. *Red La France.* Closely resembles *La France*, but much deeper in color; the flowers are very double and full and deliciously sweet; color lovely rose-pink, very deep and exquisitely shaded.

Farbenkonigin. Clear red with silvery reflex and shaded pink.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen. Deep, glowing carmine; large, full flowers very freely produced. Has received many distinctions on the European continent. 50 cts.

George Dickson. Velvety black-crimson, back of petals heavily veined with deep, pure crimson-maroon. Gold Medal, N. R. S. 50 cts.

Grace Molyneux. Creamy apricot, flesh-colored center; blooms large and fine. 50 cts.

Gruss an Teplitz. Dark, rich crimson, passing to velvety, fiery red; continuous bloomer and very sweet. Should be in every Rose-garden.

Harry Kirk. A very fragrant Rose; color is deep sulphur-yellow, with edges of petals lighter.

J. B. Clark. Intense, deep scarlet, heavily shaded blackish crimson; growth upright, foliage bronzy green in the young stage. Flowers are large and beautifully formed. Awarded Gold Medal, National Rose Society of England.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White tinted with yellow; very fragrant; beautifully shaded buds on long stems; good foliage.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Killarney, Pink. Remarkable for its freedom of bloom and the large size of its intensely fragrant flowers. The buds are large, long and pointed. Color is exquisite, a brilliant imperial pink, sparkling and beautiful almost beyond description. This Rose is grown by the hundred thousand for cut-flowers, and still remains in the first rank, although introduced in 1898. A bed of these beauties in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten.

Killarney, White. More double than Pink Killarney, and the flowers are pure waxy white, produced singly on strong, upright stems.

Lady Ashtown. One of the freest-flowering varieties in the collection, and produces perfect blooms under all weather conditions. The flowers are large, double, with high-pointed center, and are produced on long stems; splendid for cutting; in color a soft rose, shading to yellow at the base of the petals.

Lady Hillingdon. New. Makes exquisite buds of deep apricot-yellow, shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant.

La France. This is probably the most popular Rose in cultivation. Both buds and flowers are of lovely form and grand size, exceedingly sweet; color peach-blossom-pink, elegantly clouded with rosy flesh. Begins to bloom while very small, and continues bearing until stopped by freezing weather.

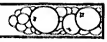
Maman Cochet, Pink. This superb Rose is well known as a queen among Roses, one of the best and most beautiful varieties ever grown, and quite hardy. The flowers are of enormous size, very full and of great depth and substance. Color rich coral-pink, elegantly shaded with rosy crimson; has broad, thick, shell-like petals and makes superb, long-pointed buds; immense bloomer, and flowers the whole season. Deliciously sweet and a hardy, vigorous grower. It ranks among the very finest hardy everblooming Roses.

Maman Cochet, White. A splendid Rose; has all the good qualities of Pink Maman Cochet, but is pure snow-white, with outside petals tipped pink in the autumn; large and fragrant; hardy and productive.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Rich golden pink, flushed fawn and orange.



[Gruss an Teplitz



TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES continued

Mme. Edouard Herriot. *The Daily Mail Rose.* Coral-red bud shaded with yellow on the base; flower of medium size, semi-double, superb coloring, coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn-red.

Mme. Jules Grolez. China rose, passing to clear, rich satiny pink.

Mme. Ravary. Beautiful, rich orange-yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Fine Indian yellow, sometimes washed with salmon-rose.

Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. New. Very free bloomer. Brilliant shade of rose-pink.

Mrs. Sam Ross. Pale straw, to light chamois-yellow, with a distinct flush of buff on the reverse of petals. Gold Medal, N. R. S.

Old-Gold. Vivid reddish orange tint, with rich coppery red and coppery apricot shadings; sweetly scented and continuous-flowering. A fine decorative variety. Gold Medal, N. R. S.

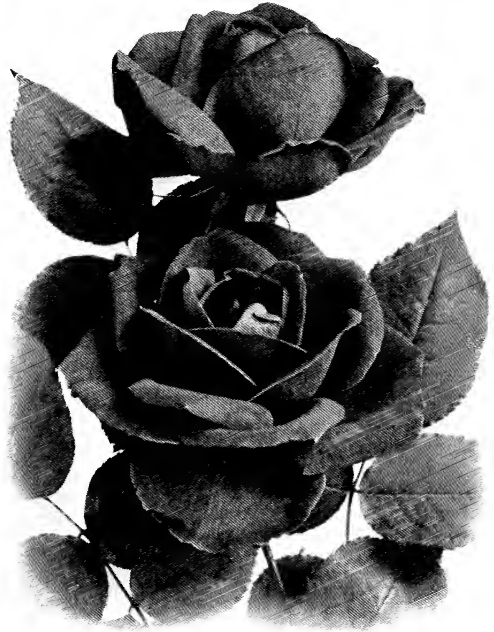
Pharisaer. Exceptionally free-flowering, producing long buds, which open into large, double flowers of a rosy white, shading to a pretty soft salmon.

Pink Frau Karl Druschki. *George Arends.* This is a pink, or rather a tender-rose-colored form of the popular white Rose, Frau Karl Druschki, possessing not only the noble form, large size and remarkably free-flowering habit of its parent, but in addition to this it is also highly perfumed. We feel confident that this variety will be one of the most popular Roses of the future.

Radiance. An ideal bedding variety of remarkably free-flowering habit, of a brilliant carmine pink, with yellow shadings at the base of the petals.

Rayon d'Or. *Golden Rays.* A gorgeous golden yellow Rose. A vigorous, strong grower, with glossy foliage, which appears immune to the attacks of mildew. Flowers large, of globular form, color yellow-cadmium as the buds begin to expand, toning to golden yellow as they fully develop; a superb Rose and very free-flowering.

Richmond. Bright, glowing crimson-scarlet; very beautiful.



Richmond

Soleil d'Or. *Golden Sun.* Its growth is robust, making plants 3 feet in height; flowers large, full and globular; fragrant; color superb; reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red.

Wm. R. Smith. Color is cream with pink shading, buff-yellow base and the center a heart of pink; fragrant.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES



Lady Gay

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to everyone. The flowers are of enormous size, 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. These flowers are borne in immense bunches, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten. They last in perfection a long time, and are followed by brilliant red hips or berries, which are carried late into the winter; and as the plant frequently retains its lovely green foliage until the end of November, it forms a beautiful decorative subject throughout the autumn months. 35 cts.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; double. The best white climbing Rose. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. Produces in June large clusters of very double small flowers of the brightest crimson. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet during the season, rendering it a charming pillar Rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellises, etc., it cannot be excelled. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid new climbing Rose. Very double, of good size, and borne in clusters of ten to twenty. The color is a clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; sweet-scented. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hiawatha. Brilliant scarlet; bears large clusters of single flowers; bright, effective, and useful for planting in masses. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Lady Gay. Flowers in large, loose clusters, of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft, tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combinations of blush-white flowers, cherry-pink buds and deep green foliage is indeed charming. Hardy, and unsurpassed for covering banks, arbors, fences, etc. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES, continued

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Setigera. *The Michigan* or *Prairie Rose*. Single Roses are popular and this variety is much sought after. Large single flowers of a deep rose-color.

Silver Moon. Different from all other Roses; flowers very large, 4½ inches and over in diameter, pure white in color, petals of great substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness. These flowers are borne on strong stems 12 to 18 inches long, and are delicately scented. The plant is a strong grower, with large, glossy, bronzy green foliage. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Tausendschon. Entirely distinct, not only in Ramblers, but in climbing Roses generally. The individual flowers are very large for this type of Rose, being fully 3 inches across and of a most elegant and graceful form, not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea. In color it is a most delightful shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses of from 10 to 15 flowers, each truss a veritable bouquet.

Triet. Semi-double, creamy white. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Wedding Bells. White, with soft pink shading. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

White Rambler. Pure, clear white. In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming, and shape of flower, it resembles Crimson Rambler, differing only in color. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Wichuraiana. *Memorial Rose*. A distinct and valuable trailing variety from Japan. Its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. Pure white; single, with yellow stamens. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Yellow Rambler. Habit and character of Crimson Rambler, only the flowers are yellow. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.



Tausendschon

BABY RAMBLERS AND DWARF TYPES

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Bordure. Attractive pink flowers in large clusters; very free; growth dwarf.

Clothilde Soupert. (Tea Polyantha.) Outer petals pure white, shading to a delicate pink center; very free and hardy.

Cecile Brunner. Bright rose, shaded pale pink; small double flowers of exquisite form.

Ellen Poulsen. Brilliant rose-pink; large, full, fragrant flowers, in heavy clusters; very free.

Erna Teschendorff. Brilliant carmine; very free.

Hermosa. China. Large, double, fragrant flowers; very hardy.

Jessie. Bright cherry-red, clear white eye.

Katherine Zeimet. The white Baby Rambler.

Marie Pavie. White, center flushed rose; one of the best.

Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. Rosy crimson; the original Baby Rambler.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush. Attractive shade of pale pink; large trusses; very hardy.

Orleans. Bright cerise; distinct white eye; a fine variety.

Phyllis. Carmine-pink flowers produced continuously; one of the best.

Triomphe Orleanais. Large, individual bright cherry-red flowers in splendid trusses; a great improvement on the Baby Rambler.

TREE ROSES

Very straight stems; fibrous roots and strong, symmetrical heads divided in proportion; red, white, pink, hardy varieties.

Tree Roses, on 3-foot stems, \$1.25 each

American Beauty
Crimson Rambler
Dorothy Perkins
Frau Karl Druschki.
Flower of Fairfield
Gruss an Teplitz
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
Killarney

Lyon Rose
Mme. Jules Grolez
Mme. Caroline Testout
Paul Neyron
Pollaert-rose
Rayon d'Or
Tausendschon

RUGOSA ROSES

Rosa Rugosa. Red and white; nice strong bushes from three branches and up. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rugosa alba. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rugosa rubra. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Frau Karl Druschki Tree Rose



Anemone Japonica

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The rightful home of these plants is in the old-fashioned garden, the wild garden or the shrubbery border. There is no greater satisfaction to one who really loves his garden than to watch some last year's favorite come up in its accustomed place when spring approaches, like the wildwood flowers that return to us with every season and require no hand to plant or tend them. We offer the best and most easily grown varieties, suitable for any location, not only for garden work, but for planting along the borders of woods, in boggy land, in rockery work, and as a ground-cover for bare spaces under trees where grass will not grow.

Unless otherwise stated, all Herbaceous Plants are 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum. Rosy Milfoil. Pink. 1½ feet. July to September.

A. Ptarmica, The Pearl. White. 2 feet. All summer.

A. tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. Yellow. 1 foot. June.

AGROSTEMMA. Rose Campion.

A. Coronaria. Mullein Pink. Bright crimson flowers; attractive silvery foliage.

A. Coronaria alba. A showy white form of the preceding.

A. hybrida Walkeri. Deep rosy crimson; distinct and desirable.

ALYSSUM rostratum. Golden yellow. 1 foot. June and July.

A. saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft. Yellow. 1 foot. May and June.

ANCHUSA Italica, Dropmore variety. Alkanet. New. Blue. 3 to 4 feet. May and June.

A. myosotidiflora. A handsome new species from the Caucasus, producing a myriad of rich blue forget-me-not-like flowers, during April and May.

A. myosotidiflora, Opal. A beautiful lustrous blue variety of the above. One of the finest herbaceous plants in this color.

ANEMONE. Windflower.

A. Japonica alba. Immaculate, snowy white flowers.

A. Japonica, Queen Charlotte. La France pink; good substance and form.

A. Japonica, Whirlwind. Large; semi-double; pure white foliage.

A. rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose, medium large flowers.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Large, golden yellow, daisy-like flowers; rugged, bushy growth. 15 to 18 inches.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

A. cœrulea. Bright blue, tinted lilac and white; long-spurred.

A. Californica hybrida. Scarlet-and-yellow; prominent spurs.

A. Canadensis. The native red-and-yellow variety. Splendid for the rockery.

A. chrysantha. "Sutton's Long-spurred." A splendid strain with well-developed spurs and beautifully blended colors.

A. vulgaris nivea grandiflora. Pure white; beautiful.

A. rosea nana plena. Rose-pink, double flowers; dwarf habit.

ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. White. 4 inches. April and May.

A. alpina fl.-pl. Double.

ARMERIA maritima alba. Thrift. White. 9 inches. Summer.

A. maritima splendens. Rose. 9 inches. Summer.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. A new and distinct variety, producing stately spikes of fragrant spirea-like flowers from autumn to October. Valuable. 4 to 5 feet.

A. Stelleriana. Old Woman. Deeply cut silvery white foliage. Used extensively for foliage effect. 2 feet.

ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy.

A., Beauty of Colwall. Ageratum-blue, double flowers on stout, erect stems. Distinct. 3 to 4 feet. August.

A., Colwall Pink. A splendid new semi-double variety; clear pink in color.

A., Top Sawyer. Parma violet; very effective. Well-shaped flowers. September and October. 4 feet.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. Dark blue. 2 feet. June and July.



BELLIS perennis. *English Daisy.* White and pink. 6 to 8 inches. May.

BOLTONIA asteroides. *False Chamomile.* White. 4 feet. August and September.

B. latisquama. Light lilac. 4 feet. Aug. and Sept.

BUDDLEIA variabilis magnifica. *Butterfly Bush.* The name Butterfly Bush was applied to it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower-head which is frequently 10 inches long.

CAMPANULA. *Bellflower.*

C. Carpatica. Bright porcelain-blue flowers; compact dwarf growth. A good rock-plant.

C. Carpatica alba. Pure white.

C. latifolia macrantha. Deep purple; large flowers. 2½ feet. July and August.

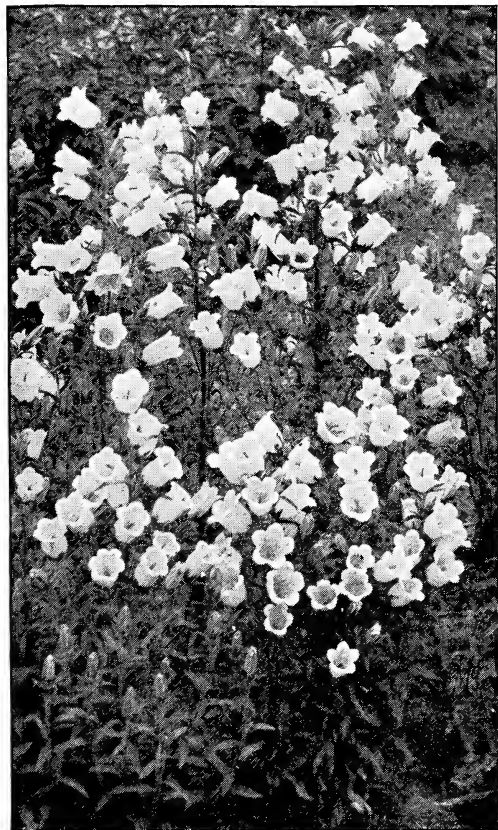
C. persicifolia. *Peach Bells.* Erect slender stems; blue cup-shaped flowers. A splendid variety for the garden and most desirable for cutting. 2 feet. June and July.

C. persicifolia alba grandiflora. A pure white form of the preceding, and an improvement on the old white. 2 feet. June and July.

C. pyramidalis. *Chimney Bellflower.* Blue. 2 feet. August and September.

C. rotundifolia. *Blue Bells of Scotland.* Blue flowers on erect stems. 2½ feet. June and July.

C. calycanthema. *Cup and Saucer.* The plant has the same habit and form as the foregoing sort, but the flowers have in addition a most interesting saucer-like row of outer petals, so that the flower is truly a cup and saucer. Delicate Pink, Pure White, Bluish Purple, All Shades Blended.



Campanula

CENTAUREA montana. *Perennial Cornflower.* Dark purple. 1½ feet. June and July.

C. montana alba. White form of the above.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Leucanthemum hybridum. *Shasta Daisy.* White. 2 feet. All summer.

C. maximum, Triumph. *Moonpenny Daisy.* White. 2 feet. July to October.

C. uliginosum. White. 2½ feet. September.

CLEMATIS crispa. *Leather-Flower.* Lavender. 3 to 4 feet. June to September.

C. Davidiana. Blue. Fragrant. 3 feet. August and September.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* White. 6 to 9 inches. May and June.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Tickseed.* Golden yellow. 2 feet. June to October.

C. rosea. Pink. 8 to 10 inches. June to September.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* A remarkably showy class of tall-growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these.

D. Belladonna. Single, large flower of a beautiful transparent sky-blue color, with a silvery hue.

D. Belladonna grandiflora. Larger flower than Belladonna.

D. Belladonna, Lamartine. Single; brilliant gentian-blue.

D. Belladonna, Mr. J. S. Brunton. One of the Belladonna type; deeper blue; 3 to 4 feet high; very free bloomer.

D. Belladonna semi-plena. Double; color like Belladonna; top of petal pure lilac.

D. Chinense azureum. Plants grow bushy, have fine cosmos-like foliage and bear a profusion of single cornflower-blue flowers in loose sprays.

D. Chinense album. White flowers.

D., Geneva. Pale sky-blue.

D., Hyacinth. Single; pale sky-blue; very large-flowering; reflexed petals like a hyacinth.

D., King of Delphiniums. Noble spike with very large, semi-double gentian-blue flowers, white center.

D., K. T. Caron. Single; very large-flowering; dark blue, center white.

D., La France. Pale sky-blue, center pale lilac.

D., Lize van Veen. Enormous pale blue flowers.

D., Perfection. Sky-blue with pink-lilac, extra-large flowers.

DIANTHUS. *Sweet William.*

D., Giant White. Enormous trusses of purest white.

D., Harlequin. Individual flowers made up of various bright shades; excellent for massing.

D., Pheasant's Eye. Large heads of rich crimson flowers, each showing a distinct white eye.

D., Pink Beauty. A beautiful salmon shade of pink; distinct.

D., Scarlet. Intense glowing scarlet; very effective.

D. plumarius. *Garden Pinks.* A choice selection of mixed colors; spicy fragrance. Excellent for bordering and massing.

D. plumarius nanus fl.-pl. *Double-flowering Spice Pinks.* A new strain, containing beautiful colors and markings and a large percentage of double, beautifully fringed flowers. Very fragrant.

DICENTRA spectabilis. *Bleeding-Heart.* Pink. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

DIGITALIS ambigua. *Foxglove.* Pale yellow. July and August. 3 feet.

D. purpurea. *Common Foxglove.* Mixed colors. 4 to 5 feet. June and July.

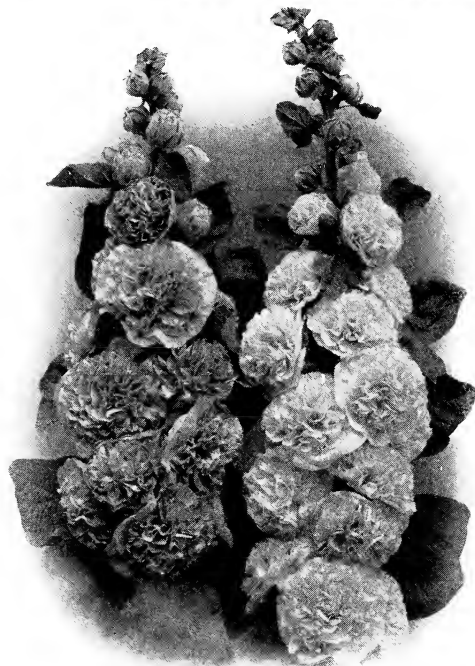
D. purpurea gloxiniflora. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 feet. June and July.

ECHINACEA purpurea. *Purple Coneflower.* Rosy purple. 3 feet. July to September.

FUNKIA. *Plantain Lily.*

F. subcordata grandiflora. Handsome spikes of large, pure white, fragrant blossoms; broad, glossy, light green leaves.

F. undulata media picta. Foliage variegated green and white; flowers purple; very attractive.



Double Hollyhock

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower.

G. grandiflora. An exceptionally hardy and showy plant. The brilliant coloring of the flowers and its free-flowering qualities in any location or soil make it invaluable for massing or bordering.

G. grandiflora maxima. Large petals, variably marked with crimson, orange and vermilion, surrounding a dark brown center.

GEUM coccineum. The plant resembles a fine-leaved strawberry. From June until autumn they produce an abundance of single orange-scarlet flowers on straight, stiff flower-stems 12 inches high. The flowers resemble the individual blooms of the single Rambler roses when fully open.

G. coccineum, Mrs. J. Bradshaw. New. A wonderful improvement over the type. The flowers are double the size, of a brilliant scarlet, and almost completely doubled. They are splendid for cutting.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. Flowers in masses of minute, pure white blossoms. A fine, decorative or cut-flower subject.

HELENIUM pumilum magnificum. Sneezewort. Yellow. 1½ feet. July to October.

H. autumnale superbum. Yellow. 4 feet. July to October.

H. Hoopesii. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. All summer.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Orange Sunflower. Deep golden yellow, Sunflower-like blossoms from July to September. 3 feet.

HELIANTHUS giganteus. Perennial Sunflowers. Pale yellow. 6 to 10 feet. August to October.

H. Maximiliani. Deep yellow. 6 to 8 feet. September.

H. mollis. Golden yellow. 4 feet. September and October.

H. multiflorus fl.-pl. Golden yellow. 4 feet. July and August.

H. multiflorus, Soleil d'Or. Deep yellow; quilled petals. 4 feet. August and September.

H. orgyalis. Golden yellow. 6 feet. September and October.

H. rigidus. Golden yellow. 3 feet. July to October.

H. rigidus, Miss Melish. Golden yellow. 6 feet. September and October.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Day Lily. Yellow. 2 feet. June.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Alum Root. Coral-red. 18 inches. June to September.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Mallow Marvels. 5 to 6 feet. White, Pink, and Red. July to September.

HOLLYHOCK. Albæ rosea.

Single White	Double Red	Double Salmon-Rose
Single Red	Double White	Double Newport Pink
Single Pink	Double Pink	Double Maroon

IBERIS sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft. Spreading habit of growth; flowers pure white and produced in profusion.

I. sempervirens, Little Gem. Dwarf, compact plant, flowering freely. Pure white.

IRIS KAEMPFERI · Japanese Iris

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Aoigata. Single; white, purple-striped, upper petals violet.

Bandai-no-nami. Double blue.

Banri-no-habiki. Large-flowering; white, veined blue.

Geisho-no-Kagoroma. Large-flowering; violet-blue, center yellow.

Hakubotan. Large-flowering; double white.

Hatsushimo. Extra large-flowering; single white.

Idzumigawa. Double white, striped and suffused with blue. Standard violet.

Kumi-no-megumi. Single; white.

Kuro-kumo. Large-flowering; double blue, center yellow; dwarf.

Manadzum. Large-flowering; double; white, upper petals in the beginning somewhat pale blue.

Okitsu-Shiranami. Double; white.

Sano-no Watari. Double; white, center yellow.

Shigo-no-uranami. Double; large-flowering; violet-blue, veined white, center yellow.

Sue-ren. Double; violet-blue, center white.

To-Kwang. Extra large-flowering; very double; deep blue, yellow center.

Waka-no-Ura. Single; white, upper petals somewhat purple-veined.

Warai-Hotel. Double; blue; late-flowering.

Yorozuyo-no-nami. Double; white.

IRIS GERMANICA · German Iris

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Gold and Purple.

Light Blue, Veined White.

Yellow Standards, Bronze Drops.

Yellow Standards, Purple Drops.



Japanese Iris



Lilium speciosum

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

- Fairy Queen.** White, falls veined blue.
Garrick. Light blue, falls dark violet-blue.
Madam Chereau. White, edged with blue.
Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender-blue; extra large-flowering.
Pallida speciosa.
Lævigata.
Gold Bound.

Pseudacorus.
Pumila aurea.
Orientalis.

KNIPHOFIA aloides. *Red-hot Poker.* Crimson. 3 feet. August and September.

K. obelisque. Saffron-yellow. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

K. Pfitzerii. *Flame Flower.* Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 feet. July to October.

LIATRIS. *Gay Feather; Blazing Star.* An attractive and interesting border subject, producing large, showy spikes on which the flowers commence opening from the top instead of from the base, as is usual in spike-bearing varieties.

L. graminifolia dubia. New. Light, grassy foliage; bears rosy purple flowers. 2 feet. August and September.

L. pycnostachya. Flower-spikes densely clothed with light, rosy purple flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August and September.

LINUM Austriacum. *Austrian Flax.* Bluish purple. 18 inches. June to August.



German Iris

Hardy Garden Lilies

Lilies are equally at home among the perennials of the old-fashioned border, planted among the shrubbery, or grouped alone. They prefer a rich, light soil, but will do well under ordinary soil conditions. The bulbs should be planted 6 inches deep; Japanese varieties at least 10 inches, and a layer of sand placed under and around the bulb to prevent decay.

Lilium auratum. *Golden-banded Lily of Japan.* Enormous flowers, 6 to 8 inches across; pure white, spotted crimson with a wide band of gold running throughout the center of each petal. 3 to 5 feet. July to September. Mammoth bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Canadense. *Meadow Lily.* Shades of yellow. 2 to 4 feet. July.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily.* Pure, snowy white and very fragrant. Flowers borne on erect, long stems, flowering in June. This is one of the most satisfactory Lilies for the garden. September planting gives best results. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Philadelphicum. *Wood Lily.* Orange-scarlet. 2 to 4 feet. July and August.

L. speciosum album. Undoubtedly the best of the late-flowering garden Lilies and of the easiest culture. Large white flowers of great substance, with a light green band running through the center of the petal. 3 feet. August. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. speciosum roseum. *Japan Lily.* Rosy white. 2 to 4 feet. July and August.

L. tenuifolium. The Coral Lily of Siberia. Very choice; growth dwarf. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. tigrinum. *Tiger Lily.* Salmon-red. 3 to 4 feet. August.

L. tigrinum splendens. Improved Tiger Lily; orange blossoms, spotted maroon; large clusters of from 4 to 10 flowers. 2 to 5 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Scarlet. 2 to 3 feet. August and September.

LUPINUS polyphyllus roseus. *Lupines.* Strong spikes of soft rose-pink flowers; very good. 3½ feet.

L. polyphyllus albus. Showy white spikes. An excellent border plant. 5½ feet. August and September.

LYCHNIS. *Campion.* Useful border plants of the easiest culture; attractive, showy flowers.

L. Chalcedonica. *Single Scarlet Lychnis.* Large heads of bright scarlet flowers. July to Sept. 2 to 3 feet.

MONARDA didyma, *Cambridge Scarlet.* *Oswega Tea.* A decided improvement on the type. Vivid scarlet-crimson; foliage highly scented. 3 feet.

MYOSOTIS alpestris, *Victoria.* Light blue. 6 to 9 inches. May and June.

M. palustris. *Forget-me-not.* Light blue. Spreading. May and June.

GENOTHERA Fraseri. *Evening Primrose.* Large, golden yellow flowers and attractive foliage. 2 feet.

O. Youngii. Clusters of yellow flowers.



Effective planting of Peonies

Choice Peonies

The double Chinese Peony, the undisputed "Queen of all Spring Flowers," is undoubtedly one of the easiest and most satisfactory subjects for garden decoration. Once planted, they can remain undisturbed for years, each season increasing in size and wealth of bloom. They are entirely hardy and, while preferring an open location, give excellent results in partial shade. In planting, a rich, well-manured soil should be used and the crown should be near the surface, not more than an inch of covering being required. Deep planting is usually the cause of Peonies not flowering. The varieties offered are selected from the hundreds now in commerce and are entirely reliable. Peonies should be planted during September and early October.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Unnamed varieties 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

- Alba sulfurea.** White and sulphur.
- Albatre.** Ivory-white center, little crimson; large.
- Avalanche.** Pure white; immense flower.
- Canari.** White, center yellow.
- Duc de Wellington.** Sulphur-white.
- Edulis superba;** syns. **Early Rose, L'Esperance.** Bright rosy pink; fragrant; free bloomer.
- Festiva maxima.** Snow-white, carmine spot.
- Felix Crousse.** Dark red; noble shape.
- Formosa rosea.** Dark pink, center salmon-pink.
- Golden Harvest.** Outer petals cheerful pink, inner ones yellow changing to white.
- La Tendresse.** One of the finest varieties; very pale pink, center of white and a little scarlet.
- L'Indispensable.** Creamy, center pale pink.
- Mad. Charles.** Finest pale bluish-color.
- Marie Crousse.** Pink; very fine shape.
- Maude Smith.** Light crimson; full; fine form.
- Mrs. Fletcher.** Deep rose; large, full; early.
- Nellie Pleas.** Silver-rose; very fragrant.
- Officinalis alba fl.-pl.** Old-fashioned double white. It is not a pure white.
- Officinalis rosea fl.-pl.** Old-fashioned double pink. The earliest pink Peony.
- Officinalis rubra fl.-pl.** Old-fashioned double red; dazzling crimson; very early.
- Pottsi.** Deep crimson, bright yellow stamens.
- Prince of Wales.** Pure blush; large, full.
- Snowdrift.** Half double; white and little pink.
- Solfatare.** Yellow, center greenish.
- Triumph.** Very large-flowering; pink.
- Whitleyi.** Pale pink, center pale sulphur.
- Wiesbaden.** Beautiful mixture of color; flesh-white, clear pink against the golden stamens; single.

TREE PEONIES

This is a remarkable species developed from *P. Moutan*, a native of China and Japan. In habit of growth it is not unlike a deciduous shrub. The growths are short and stocky, the plant, slow of growth, eventually attains a height of 4 or more feet, and a large circumference. The foliage is quite distinct, and the immense flowers, which usually appear some two weeks ahead of the Chinese Herbaceous class, are most remarkable for their superb size and gorgeous colorings. Splendid for grouping, or as specimen plants on lawns. While a hardy plant, it will be found desirable to give it some protection in very cold latitudes. Rosy blush, with purplish center; double, and fine. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

PAPAYER bracteatum. Blood-red. 4 feet. June.

P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Many colors. 1 foot. All summer.

P. orientale. Oriental Poppy. Orange-scarlet. 2 feet. June.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Graceful and showy perennials for the border or rockery.

P. barbatus Torreyi. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A charming and effective border plant.

P. Digitalis. Large spikes of pure white flowers; throat spotted. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

PHALARIS arundinacea variegata. *Variegated Ribbon Grass.* Clean, variegated foliage; excellent for bordering. 1½ to 2 feet.

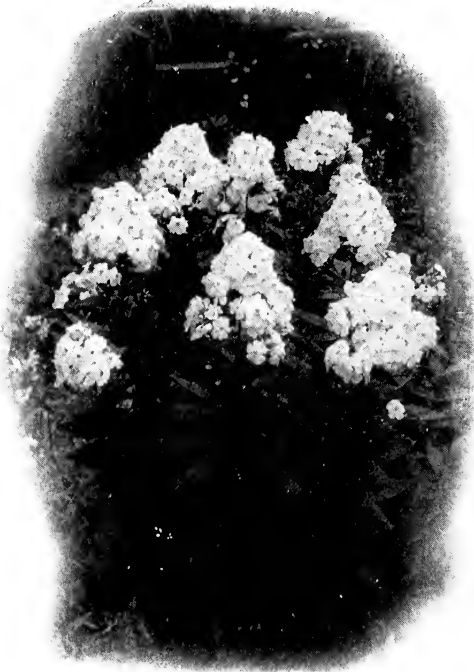
Hardy Perennial Phloxes

The Phlox is undoubtedly one of the most popular and satisfactory of our present-day garden or border plants. Not many years back there were few varieties worth considering and these were grown in a limited way. Decided improvement in the size of flower, habit of growth, and the addition of practically every desirable color has placed the Phlox in a prominent position among perennials, and today they are commercially grown by the acre. While there are hundreds of varieties in commerce, we have, by a most rigid selection, eliminated every kind that is not entirely distinct and desirable, keeping only the best in their respective colors.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Africa. Purple-crimson, blood-red center.

Albion. A strong, vigorous grower, producing large panicles of pure white flowers, with a faint red eye.



Jeanne d'Arc Phlox

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOXES, continued

- Amœna.** A beautiful early-blooming dwarf species, invaluable for carpeting, for the rockery, or for edging. Bright rose-pink flowers.
- Antonin Mercie.** Light ground-color, one-half of each petal suffused lilac.
- Asia.** Violet-pink, cherry center.
- Baron Van Dedem.** Color like Coquelicot; large flower-heads of big flowers.
- Brilliant.** Scarlet.
- Coquelicot.** Bright fiery scarlet; midseason.
- Elisabeth Campbell.** Pale flesh, center pink; large flower-heads.
- Eugene Danzenvilliers.** Lilac, shading white at the edges.
- Europa.** Pure white, crimson center; extra size.
- F. G. Von Lassburg.** Best large-flowering white.
- Freya.** Pale flesh, center rosy camine; dwarf.
- Gen. Van Heutz.** Salmon-red, distinct white center; large flowers; immense trusses; tall-growing.
- Gruppenkoenigin.** Flesh-pink, center crimson; immense trusses.
- Hodur.** Improved Pantheon, of paler color.
- Iduna.** Pale salmon, center white; compact grower.
- Iris versicolor.** Variegated.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** White.
- Kricken.** Salmon-pink, dark center; extra-large trusses.
- Loki.** Pale salmon-pink.
- Matador.** Cherry-red.
- Ornament.** Bright rosy red; very free.
- Ostavis.** Lilac-pink, center crimson.
- Pantheon.** Dark pink; extra large.
- Richard Wallace.** White with violet eye.
- Rose Queen.** Clear pink.
- Rijnstroom.** Dark pink; extra-large; strong plants.
- Snowball.** Finest white variety.
- Sommerkleid.** Pale flesh; enormous flowers.
- Selma.** Pale pink, cherry-red center; large trusses.
- Tapis Blanc.** Pure white; dwarf.
- Wolfgang Von Goethe.** Bright rosy red, white eye.

PHLOX subulata. *Moss Pink.* A dwarf, low-growing type, flowering in early spring and completely covering the ground. Splendid for the alpine or rock-garden or for carpeting bulb-beds, cemetery plots, etc.

PYRETHRUM roseum. *Feverfew.* White, pink, and red. 1½ to 2 feet. June and July.

P. roseum fl.-pl. Assorted colors. 1½ to 2 feet.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginiana. *False Dragonhead.* Deep rose. 3 feet. August.

P. Virginiana alba. White. 3 feet. August.

P. Virginiana speciosa. Pink. 3 feet. August.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Chinese Bellflower.* Handsome, large flowers; deep blue. 2 feet. July to September.

P. grandiflorum album. A white form of the above. 2 feet. July to September.

P. Mariesi. Deep blue, bell-shaped flowers, nearly 3 inches across. A valuable variety of the Giant Bellflowers. 1 foot. July to September.

POLEMONIUM reptans. *Jacob's Ladder.* Useful border plants, about 12 inches high, succeeding best in a partially shaded position; deep green, finely-cut foliage and spikes of showy flowers. Showy blue flowers during May and June.

POLYGONUM compactum. *Knotweed.* Grows about 15 inches high, and during August and September the entire plant appears as a foamy mass of white flowers.

POTENTILLA Cinquefoil. Excellent for plants for the rockery or hardy border, with foliage resembling that of the strawberry.

P. grandiflora. Bright yellow flowers produced in quantity during summer. 2 feet.

P., Miss Willmott. Low, spready growth; flowers bright cerise, produced continuously from July on. 9 inches.

RUDBECKIA, "Golden Glow." *Coneflower.* A well-known popular plant, a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and producing masses of double golden yellow cactus-dahlia-like flowers from July to September.



Rudbeckia purpurea (see page 41)



Rudbeckia Nitida, "Autumn Sun." An attractive single-flowering variety, growing 5 to 6 feet high with long, broad petals of bright primrose-yellow. August to October.

R. purpurea. *Giant Purple Coneflower*. Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple with a remarkably large, cone-shaped center of brown; forms bushy plants 3 feet high, and blooms from July to October.

R. submontosa. A pyramidal, densely branched plant, 2½ feet high, which is completely enveloped in a mass of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers in summer.

SALVIA azurea. *Meadow Sage*. A Rocky Mountain species; grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

S. uliginosa. In general habit similar to *Salvia azurea* and *S. Pitcheri* but of stronger growth, each plant forming a bushy specimen from 5 to 6 feet high, and wonderfully free-flowering, blooming continuously from June until stopped by severe frost in October. The flowers are a pretty cornflower-blue color with a white throat, and are produced in branched spikes, frequently 6 inches long. A splendid acquisition.

SAXIFRAGA (Megasea) cordifolia. Light pink.

S. orbiculare. Deep rose.

S. speciosa. Deep rosy crimson.

S. squarrosa. Rosy pink.

S. Van Houttei. Light pink.

S. peltata. Suitable for growing in moist situations, with large shield-shaped leaves and clusters of light pink flowers on stiff, erect stems 3 feet high.

S. pyramidalis. Forms rosettes of narrow, silvery foliage; showy spikes 2 feet high of white flowers in May and June.

SCABIOSA Japonica. *Pincushion Flower*. A handsome new border plant, bearing heads of lovely clear blue flowers 2 to 3 inches across; long stems; excellent for cutting. 3 feet. June to September.

S. Caucasicæ. *Blue Bonnet*. A soft and charming shade of lavender, and commences to bloom in June.

SEDUM acre. *Golden Moss*. Yellow; spreading. May and June.

S. album. White. 4 to 6 inches. July.

S. Rhodiola. Light pink. 1 foot. August.

S. sexangulare. *Stoncrop*. Yellow. 6 inches. June and July.

S. Sieboldii. Pink. 6 to 8 inches. August and September.

S. spectabile. *Brilliant Stoncrop*. Rose. 12 to 15 inches. September and October.

S. spectabile atropurpureum. Purplish crimson. 15 inches. September and October.

S. telephoides. Pink. 1 foot. July and August.

SPIRÆA Aruncus. *Goat's Beard*; *Meadowsweet*. White. 4 to 5 feet. June and July.

S. Filipendula fl.-pl. White. 2 feet. June and July.

STOKESIA cyanea. *Stokes' Aster*. Lavender. 1½ feet. July to October.

S. cyanea alba. White. 1½ feet. July to October.

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. *Spiderwort*. Purple. 2 feet. June to October.

TRITOMA tricolor. *Red-hot Poker*; *Flame-Flower*; *Torch Lily*. A charming small-flowered sort, in which three distinct colors are combined in the same spike of flowers, the buds at first appearing cochineal-red, changing to canary-yellow, finally opening a sulphur-white; very free-flowering.

T. Pfitzerii. *Everblooming Flame-Flower*. In bloom from August to October, with spikes 3 to 4 feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet, producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T. Uvaria grandiflora. The old-fashioned late-flowering sort; flowers rich ochre-red, passing to salmon-pink.

TROLLIUS Europæus. *Globe-Flower*. Yellow. 2 feet. May to August.

VALERIANA officinalis. *Hardy Heliotrope*. Rose-pink. 2 feet. June and July.

VERONICA (Speedwell) incana. Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue; a good rockery or border plant.

V. longifolia. A tall, robust-growing variety; blue flowers; effective for massing.

V. longifolia subsessilis. The best of all the Veronicas and the most desirable blue-flowering hardy plant. The attractive spikes appear in late July, continuing for a long period, and are unexcelled for garden decoration and cutting purposes.

V. Prenja. A pretty dwarf variety; light blue flowers. A good rock-plant.

V. repens. Attractive foliage, forming bright green tufts; pale blue flowers in early spring. A useful carpet- or rock-plant.

V. saxatilis. *Rock Speedwell*. A rather rare and pretty variety bearing large blue flowers close to the ground.

V. spicata. Long spikes of bright blue flowers. 2½ feet. July to September.

V. spicata alba. A pure white form, growing to a height of 1½ feet.

V. Virginica. *Great Virginian Speedwell*. A handsome border plant, bearing strong willow-like stems, covered with attractive blue flowers. 4 feet. July to September.

VINCA minor. *Periwinkle*. Bright blue. Spreading. May.

VIOLA pedata bicolor. *Bird's-foot Violet*. Purple and White. 4 inches. May.

V. cornuta, *Admiration*. Purple. 10 inches. May to October.

V. cornuta lutea splendens. Rich yellow. 10 inches. May to October.

V. cornuta, *Papilio*. Violet-blue. 10 inches. May to October.

V. cornuta, *White Perfection*. Pure white. 10 inches. May to October.



Tritoma Pfitzerii



Apple trees in the ten-year-old orchard of Walter Scott, Cheshire, Conn.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of the Soil

For fruit trees the soil should be *dry*, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well-decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees

In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees. These, as sent from the nursery, vary from 5 to 7 feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood.

Dwarf Trees, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a twofold object in view, viz., the growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids. Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within 12 inches of the ground. A strong yearling, 4 to 6 feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

Planting

In the first place, dig holes large enough to admit the roots of the tree spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. Those who are obliged to plant in fields of grain and grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure, and ground is kept loose and moist.

Staking

If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching

When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, 5 to 6 inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an even temperature about the roots.

After-Culture

The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until at least they are of bearing size.

Distance Between Trees or Plants in Plantations

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf-growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, and Apricots, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples, on Paradise stock (bushes), 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart.

Strawberries (see under Strawberries).

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages or Received During Frosty Weather

Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should always be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729
At 5 feet apart each way.....	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way.....	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way.....	680
At 10 feet apart each way.....	430
At 12 feet apart each way.....	325
At 15 feet apart each way.....	200
At 18 feet apart each way.....	135
At 20 feet apart each way.....	110
At 25 feet apart each way.....	70
At 30 feet apart each way.....	50

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted 3 by 1 foot gives each plant 3 square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

APPLES

Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons, and few, if any, are omitted that have proved worthy of general culture.

Prices of Apple trees: Standard, 1 in. in diam., 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up in diam., 5 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. Dwarf, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up in diam., 3 to 4 ft., 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Summer Apples

Astrachan Red. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid; beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. August.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet. Large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

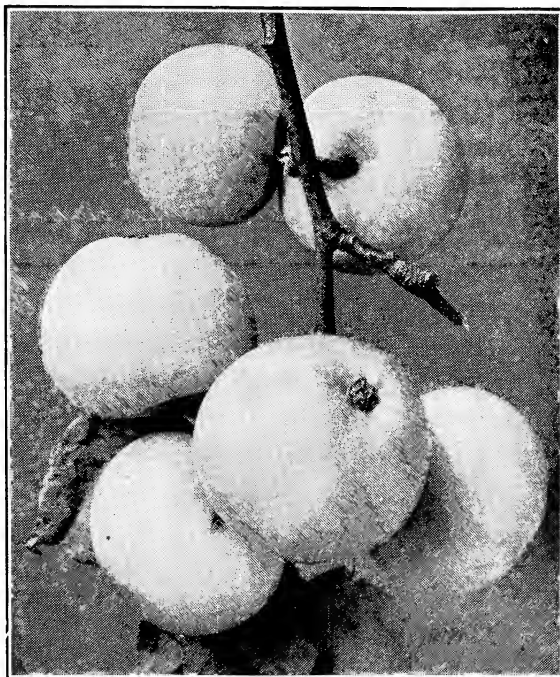
Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender, sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety; pronounced by all who have seen it to be "the most valuable early Apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid, and very good. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest.

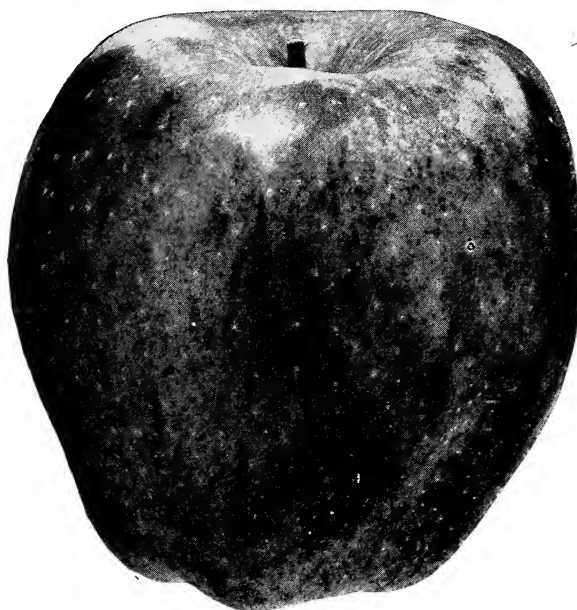
Autumn Apples

Alexander (Emperor). Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh white, juicy, sprightly subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy, an early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in



Yellow Transparent Apples



Delicious Apple

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium, roundish; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy. Nov. and Dec.

Gravenstein. Large; striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high-flavored. Vigorous and productive. September and October.

Porter. Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.

Pound Sweet. Fruit large; greenish yellow, with slight red in the sun; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.

Twenty-Ounce (Cayuga Red-Streak). Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good. Vigorous and a good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November and December.

Virginia Sweet. Large to very large; skin covered with light and dark red and crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. October and November.

Wealthy. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size; red, streaked with white. Quality good. October and November.

Wolf River. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit large and handsome; rich red in color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality, subacid. October to December.

Winter Apples

Baker. Fruit large, roundish oblate, inclining to conical; yellowish, mostly shaded and splashed with shades of crimson; flesh yellowish, often tinged with crimson near the skin, pleasantly subacid; very good. October to February.

Bailey Sweet. Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright; good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive; one of the best and most popular winter Apples. January to April.

Bellefleur, Yellow (Bellflower). Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter; very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.). A large, handsome striped Apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive, a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bismarck. From New Zealand. Has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Said to be enormously productive, and bears very young; quality good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Not fruited with us so far.

Black Gilliflower. Medium size, oblong-conical; skin very dark dull red; flesh white, dry, mild subacid, good. Very productive. November to February.

Delicious. Distinctive in shape and marvelously beautiful in color, remarkable in quality and perfect in tree and blossom. Delicious is large, with the surface almost covered with a most beautiful, brilliant dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. The calyx, or blossom end, is one of its ever characteristic features—having five protuberances more or less pointed or flat-rounded, depending on the section where grown. In quality it is unsurpassed. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough to make it pleasing, with a fragrant aroma. Flesh is fine-grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and withal, delicious.

English Russet. It is a valuable long-keeping variety. Tree grows straight and forms an upright head. Fruit of medium size, roundish, slightly conical and regularly formed; skin pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet, which is thickest near the stalk; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, with a pleasant, mild and slightly subacid flavor. January to June.

Fallwater (Tulpehocken). Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant subacid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Hubbardston. A first-class commercial Apple for early winter use. Very productive and bears young. Tree is a vigorous grower and the fruit is large and uniform; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red splashes; flesh fine-grained and tender; just sour enough to be good. Season October to January.

Jacob Sweet. Fruit large to very large, round; color yellow, freely colored red and with bloom; flesh white, firm, very rich, juicy and sweet. Excellent to eat out of hand or bake. October to March.

Jonathan. Medium growth. Red and yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Very productive.

King (Tompkins County). Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

McIntosh Red. A valuable hardy Canada sort. Medium size; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but is larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Newtown Pippin. One of the very best Apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and of highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish; slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June. Strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Palmer Greening. Fruit above medium size; roundish, oblate, yellowish green, with numerous small gray dots and a clear red in the skin; flesh whitish, crisp, juicy, subacid, slightly aromatic; good to very good, keeping till July.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with the Newtown flavor; tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

Pewaukee. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburgh. Fruit medium to large, ovate; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; core small, flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy, flavor subacid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June.

WINTER APPLES, continued

✓ **Red Russet.** Said to be a cross between the Baldwin and Roxbury Russet. Good grower, regular bearer, and resembles the Baldwin; flesh crisp, juicy, pleasant subacid; fruit always large, uniform and handsome. Keeps till April and May; good eating in February.

✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. Grows strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

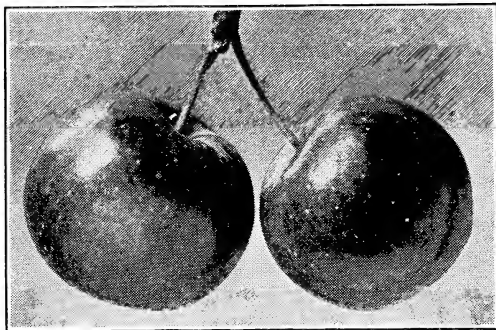
✓ **Rolfe.** Originated in Maine. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red. An abundant and annual bearer, and, where known, the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking; one of the very best. November to January.

✓ **Russet Golden.** Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy, and high-flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.

✓ **Russet, Roxbury, or Boston.** Medium to large; greenish or yellow-russet; crisp, good, subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

✓ **Seek-no-Further.** Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

✓ **Spitzenburgh (Esopus).** Medium to large, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavor. Tree a light grower in the nursery but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.



Hylop Crab-apples

✓ **Sutton Beauty.** A really valuable market variety because the fruit is good quality, keeps well and the tree is very vigorous and productive. A large, roundish Apple; yellow skin striped with crimson; tender, crisp and juicy; just right for eating out of hand or for cooking. December to February.

✓ **Stark.** A good profitable winter Apple for export. Somewhat better than Ben Davis. Good for cooking; poor for eating. Large fruit; dull red color on greenish ground. Keeps till late. Tree is a stout, vigorous grower and very productive. Succeeds over a wider territory than either the Baldwin or Greening.

✓ **Talman's Sweeting.** Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking Apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

✓ **Wagener.** Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent. Very productive; bears very young. December to May.

✓ **Winesap.** Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

✓ **York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter).** Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. An excellent shipping Apple.

Crab-Apples

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, more especially in those cold sections where only a few varieties can be successfully grown. Crab-apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly and ornament. Every place should have one or more Crab-apple trees growing on it.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

✓ **Hyslop.** Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well into the winter.

✓ **Lady Elgin.** Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild subacid. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. November and December.

✓ **Large Yellow Siberian.** Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

✓ **Transcendent.** All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab-apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size and immensely productive. One of the best and largest sellers.

✓ **Van Wyck.** Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until spring. For best results the fruit should be picked just before ripe and placed on shelves or in boxes in the house, and kept from light and air until mellow. The trees need high feeding and cultivation, and they should be set and trimmed in the manner given for apples. When there is room, standard trees are most desirable; where little room can be given to the trees, dwarf trees of some varieties may be planted with satisfactory results, but should always be set where the ground can be thoroughly cultivated and fertilized.

The trees should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture for leaf-blight in July. The fruit should be sprayed with paris green solution as soon as fairly formed, and again two weeks later. For fire blight, cut the affected part off as soon as it appears and burn it. Do not neglect this. Fertilize the ground heavily with wood-ashes, bone-dust and nitrate of soda, or stable manure.

Prices of Pear trees, except where otherwise noted: Standard trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100. Dwarf trees, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100

Summer Pears

✓ **Bartlett.** Large size; often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

✓ **Beurre Giffard.** An excellent variety. Medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender but healthy; very productive. August.

✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** A large, fine Pear. Pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

✓ **Manning's Elizabeth.** Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold—very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early Pears. August.

✓ **Osband's Summer.** Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent. The tree is a fair grower and very productive. August.

✓ **Tyson.** Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September.

✓ **Wilder.** Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early Pear. The tree bears good crops early and annually. One of the best-keeping early Pears. New.



Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear

Autumn Pears

Beurre Bosc. Large; yellow-russeted; half-melting, high-flavored and excellent. A poor grower. September and October. \$1 each.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large; yellow and red; melting, high-flavored. Tree a good grower and an early and abundant bearer. A magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine Pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted. Makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November.

Kieffer. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and fair quality. Brings high

prices in competition with other varieties, and is a great market Pear. Best when picked at maturity and house-ripened. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent. Very productive. A good grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange). A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow Pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

Seckel. Small; rich, yellowish brown. One of the best and highest-flavored Pears known; productive. September and October.

Sheldon. Medium to large; yellow and red. Very excellent and promising variety from Wayne County, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince. October.

Vermont Beauty. A most desirable Pear. The fruit is of medium size, very handsome, being yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; the flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, of the best, and almost equal to the Seckel. Ripens immediately after the Seckel.

Winter Pears

Beurre Easter. Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter Pears. Best on quince.

Dana's Hovey. Medium to small; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honeyed sweetness and fine aroma. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in December, and in eating condition until end of January.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. Keeps till March.

Lawrence. About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very rich, fine flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

Mount Vernon. Medium to large; of rich russet color; flesh juicy, rich, melting, with a spicy flavor. New. November to January.

President Drouard. A very good-looking and large winter Pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. The tree grows vigorously; succeeds well as a dwarf. March to May.

Winter Nelis. Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious. One of the best winter Pears, and a good keeper. Tree a straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December. \$1 each.

PLUMS

There is an increasing interest manifested in the growing of Plums. By jarring and spraying the trees for the curculio the fruit may be brought to its perfect development, thus making Plum-growing a successful and profitable undertaking. Much interest in manifested in the Japanese varieties, many of which are very strong growers and prolific bearers. The fruit in most cases is showy, of fair size and fair quality. For the sake of convenience we have classed them by themselves under the head of Japanese varieties.

Plums will thrive on almost any good soil. Like all other fruit trees, they thrive best with soil cultivated and heavily fertilized with potash and bone. As soon as blossoms drop and fruit is formed syringe the trees with paris green (see formula, page 55). Repeat the dose in ten or twelve days. When black-knot appears, cut off the affected parts close to the limb and burn them. With a little vigilance this delicious fruit can be bountifully raised. When planting out young trees, trim back the limbs, same as directions given for apple.

Price of trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100

Japan Plums

Abundance, or Botan. Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Burbank. Fruit medium to large, roundish conical; dark red or purplish, running to bright amber; flesh amber-yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small and free. One of the best Japan Plums. Aug.

Kelsey. Fruit very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom.

Ogon. Large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August. This has proved a very satisfactory Plum.

October Purple. Propagated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small; flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. This variety is pronounced by Mr. Burbank one of the best varieties he has produced. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection.

Perry's Oriental. This highly meritorious and valuable Plum was originated and introduced by Mr. F. L. Perry, of Bridgeport, Conn. The Plum is a cross between a Burbank and Satsuma, with flesh red like Satsuma, but ripening two or three weeks earlier and



JAPAN PLUMS, continued

hanging to the branches three or four weeks after it is in perfect eating condition. We recommend this as one of the most valuable varieties grown, both for market and home use.

Satsuma. The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is likely to prove more hardy than the Kelsey. The fruit has a pleasant flavor, and, unlike all others, has red flesh, with a remarkably small stone.

Wickson. New. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper.

European Plums

Bradshaw. Fruit very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of the late Plums. Last of September.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Guil. Extensively grown for market. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly subacid; freestone. Season last of August and first of September.

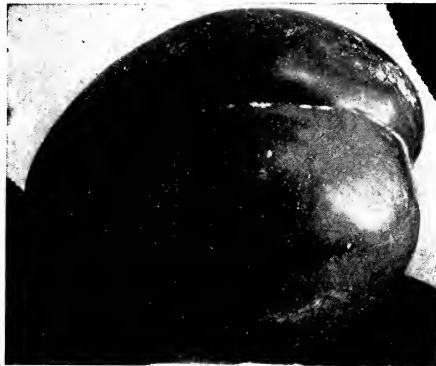
Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage). Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Lombard (Beckert's Scarlet). Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

McLaughlin. Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.

Moore's Arctic. Size medium, purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, and of pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new hardy Plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops."

Niagara. A vigorous, productive variety; valuable



Wickson Plums

both for dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine-flavored. Last of August.

Pond Seedling. A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation, and the fruit is not only of large size but of most showy appearance.

Reine Claude de Bayay. Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary and of fine quality. Very productive. September.

Shipper's Pride. Fruit large, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring 2 inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color. Excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper, keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Shropshire Damson (Prune Damson). An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree a vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy and an abundant bearer. October.

Spaulding. Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage. Fruit large; yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich, fine for canning. Claimed to be curculio-proof.

Washington. Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine. Very productive. Last of August.

Yellow Egg (White Magnum Bonum). Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, subacid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

CHERRIES

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. It has in late years, in some parts of the East, rotted badly just as it begins to ripen. This, however, may be overcome by spraying the trees with Paris green just after the fruit sets, and again in two weeks after the first spraying. The trees thrive in any well-drained soil. The Dukes and Morellos are acid varieties and are thoroughly hardy, while the Hearts and Bigarreaus are sweet sorts, and may be readily grown in almost any soil; the fruit of these varieties is more troubled with rot before ripening than that of the Dukes and Morellos.

For black aphids, which so often covers the ends of the present season's growth and curls up the leaves, spray with kerosene emulsion. This, however, will be found to be a very hard insect to destroy.

Price of trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$50 per 100

Hearts and Bigarreaus

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; half-tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best. Strong grower, productive. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red. Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple). The earliest fine variety. Medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. Middle of June.

Governor Wood. Very large; light yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy and sweet. Last of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large; pale amber, with clear red. A very excellent and handsome Cherry. Good grower and bearer. Last of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A most promising Cherry. Fruit of immense size, of a rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor. Bears abundantly, and makes a most excellent dish for the table.

Windsor. Originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens



CHERRIES. continued

3 or 4 days after that variety; flesh firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light-colored Cherries. Vigorous and productive. Last of June.

Dukes and Morellos

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May). Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. It is the most hardy of all varieties, remaining uninjured by the cold-

est winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. A profitable Cherry. Ripens through June.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good. Very productive. August.

Late Duke. Large; light red, late and fine. Last of July.

Louis Philippe. Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with a mild subacid flavor. Very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France.

May Duke. Large; red; juicy and rich. An old, excellent variety. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency Large. A large, red, acid Cherry. Larger than Early Richmond, and fully 10 days later. One of the finest for pies.

Reine Hortense. Very fine. Large; bright red; juicy and delicious. Vigorous, productive and popular. One of the best of its class.

PEACHES

The Peach will grow upon almost any soil which is dry. If soil is moist, drain it, as the Peach will not do well on heavy, moist soil. The trees should not be fertilized with stable manure, but with wood-ashes and bone, or a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphate. A little nitrate of soda sown upon the soil in April will be of great advantage. The soil about the trees should be kept cultivated and no weeds allowed to grow about them. When setting out the young trees, be sure to cut off all side limbs, and also cut off the top, not leaving the trunk or stem over 2½ feet high; trim, each year, the main shoots off one-third of the last season's growth; this should be done the last of March, and should be done for three years at least. If trees set too much fruit thin out one-half of it before quarter grown. Examine the trees carefully for borers twice each year; their presence may be detected by the gum sticking to the body of the tree near the surface of the ground.

Prices of Peach trees, first-class, 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000; medium size, 3 to 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$85 per 1,000

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. Very popular in all sections. September 1 to 5.

Connecticut. An early Peach, which is attracting much attention among the Peach growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardiness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large and round; deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high flavored; free. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens before Crawford's Early.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent large, yellow Peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

Crawford's Late. The fruit is of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Chair's Choice. Fruit of very large size; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Carman. A hardy rot-proof Peach, ripening with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow, where exposed to the sun striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and of fine flavor. Good shipper.

Foster. Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with early Crawford.

Fitzgerald. An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color, with a much smaller pit. The tree commences bearing young, is productive, and in Canada and Michigan has proved one of the hardiest. Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, of best quality. Ripens with or just after Early Crawford.

Globe. A rapid, vigorous grower; enormous fruit, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good. September and October.

Greenboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early Peaches. Of good quality; juicy; a freestone, but adheres slightly; ripens perfectly to the seed, and with the Alexander, which makes it of great value as a market Peach.

Hale, J. H. New. Large, late Peach. Very fine. 60 cts. each, \$6.50 per doz.



Mountain Rose Peaches (see page 49)

PEACHES, continued

✓ **Hill's Chili.** Recommended for drying; a good shipper. Tree is fairly vigorous and a big cropper, making it a profitable variety when grown for evaporators. It is a good cooking fruit; large; yellow, tinted with red and yellow; sour flesh. Considered second class as a regular market sort. Mid-September. Origin, New York State.

✓ **Keyport White.** Large; pure white and white at the stone. Hardy, a strong grower, and very prolific. One of the best of this class.

✓ **Mountain Rose.** One of the best and most reliable early Peaches. Large, white, suffused with carmine; flesh white, melting, abounding with rich, sweet juice. Productive. Early August.

✓ **Oldmixon Free.** Large; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good. One of the best. First to middle of September.

✓ **Steven's Rareripe.** Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, and of high quality. Last of September.

✓ **Stump the World.** Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

✓ **Triumph.** Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow, juicy, melting and slightly subacid; quality good. The great value of this Peach for shipping purposes is its yellow color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest yellow Peach so far known, and has always brought very high prices. Maturity with Alexander.

✓ **Waddell.** Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific and very early.

Nectarines

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio.

Price, on peach stock, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

✓ **Boston.** Large; bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and of pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.

✓ **Early Violet.** Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high-flavored; freestone. Last of August.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit. Spray with paris green, same as plums and cherries, and cut back top well when set out. If fire-blight kills end of growing shoots in summer, cut off down to live wood.

✓ **Apple, or Orange.** Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **Bourgeat.** A new variety, ripening shortly after Orange. Large size, round, smooth, with a rich golden color. Quality best, cooks very tender and keeps well into winter. Tree a strong grower and immensely productive. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **Champion.** Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and

QUINCES, continued

odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **Meech's Prolific.** The most prolific of all known varieties. Ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed, and size large. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

✓ **Rea's Mammoth.** A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally good, and said to be as productive. Tree hardy and healthy. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

APRICOTS

The Apricot in quality and appearance is between the plum and the peach. The Apricot requires a soil and cultivation like that for the peach. The tree grows and bears well, but, like the plum, is subject to the attack of the curculio. The trees should be watched soon after the blossoms drop, and should be sprayed with paris green solution, the same as for plum and cherry.

Prices of trees on peach stock, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

✓ **Early Golden.** Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. Beginning of July.

✓ **Harris.** Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young and is very productive. Fruit large; rich golden yellow. Ripens middle of July.

✓ **Moorpark.** One of the largest and most beautiful Apricots in cultivation; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. August.

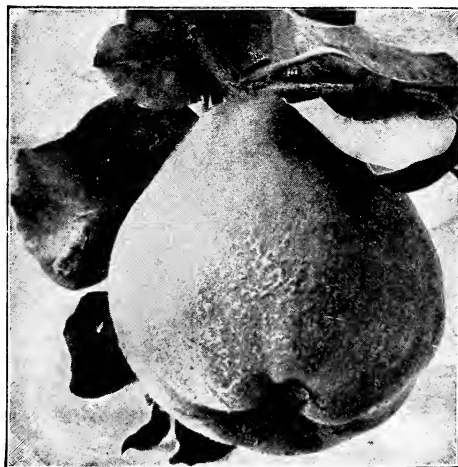
Russian Apricots

The fruit of the seedlings sent out by many nurserymen is not of much value usually, but certain selected varieties named below, and now propagated by us, are quite good in quality of the fruit.

✓ **Alexander.** Tree hardy; an immense bearer. Fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

✓ **Alexis.** Tree hardy; an abundant bearer. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious.

✓ **J. L. Budd.** A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel, as finely flavored as the almond. The best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.



Champion Quince



GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but Grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We shall endeavor to point out a few essential points in the successful culture of the Grape, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils. Good Grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

Pruning. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or February, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Spraying should not be neglected in growing the Grape. Use bordeaux mixture (see formula, page 55) just as soon as the buds begin to swell, and again after the laterals attain a length of 3 or 4 inches. At the second spraying, add one-half pound paris green to 45 gallons of bordeaux mixture, to kill the "leaf roller," which is a small green worm $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and causes the ends of the shoots to bend over. The worms are inclosed in the last two leaves, just at the end of the lateral. If the paris green does not kill them, look the vines over very carefully and pick the worms out with the fingers. Their presence may be easily detected by the twist at the end of the lateral. Spray again just before the fruit blossoms open, using the mixture last named. This may destroy some of the rose bugs which appear about this time. If it does not, the vines should be gone over carefully every morning, until the fruit is formed, picking off and killing all that may be found. An entire crop of Grapes is sometimes destroyed through the neglect of the grower to watch for and exterminate the rose bugs. If these pests do come it is always when the vines are in bloom.

After this spraying (just before the blossoms open, as above), spray with bordeaux mixture once every two weeks until August; then spray once or twice with ammoniacal carbonate solution (see formula, page 55).

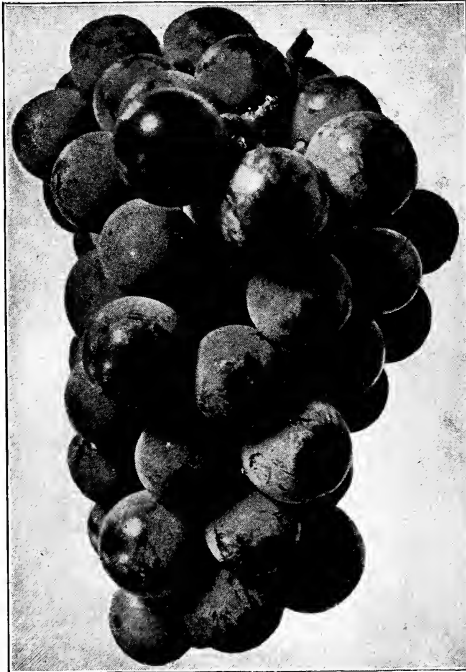
There is an endless number of varieties of Grapes. We catalogue and offer only those varieties which are best for New England.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Class I—Black Grapes

Campbell's Early. A fine Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Concord. A large, handsome Grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and



Eaton Grape

BLACK GRAPES, continued

although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market Grapes. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Eaton. Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts.

Early Ohio. The earliest good black Grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy as Concord, or more so. Vigorous grower, very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly, ten days earlier than the Isabella.

Worden. This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger and ripen earlier.

Class II—Red or Purplish Grapes

Brighton. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Jefferson. Vine very vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market. September.

Salem (No. 22). One of the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, rich, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; a good keeper.

Class III—White Grapes

Green Mountain. This stands at the head of the list for quality, earliness, good bearing and vigorous, healthy growth. The vine is a young and profuse bearer, the blossom perfect, and the bunches are of good size, handsomely formed and heavily shouldered. The berries are of medium size; color greenish white; skin thin, and leaving no unpleasantness whatever in the mouth when eaten; pulp tender and sweet, with a slight vinous flavor. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Martha. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size, and

berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. September.

Moore's Diamond. White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower, with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive.

Niagara. This white Grape is justly regarded as one of the best for medium in season of ripening; very fine quality for a table Grape; very prolific, hardy, and of fine flavor.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and be kept mellow and free from weeds. Plants taken from the open ground in August or September are much more liable to injury in transit than those set in the spring and need careful shading and watering until established.

We give decided preference to April and May for planting Strawberries, and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. For garden planting, the plants should be set 12 to 15 inches in the rows, and the rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; for field culture, 12 to 15 inches in the rows, and rows 3½ feet apart. The Strawberry is a strong feeder, hence the soil should be very rich, and thorough cultivation of the ground should be given them. All runners should be cut from the vines as fast as they appear, unless a part of the plants are required to make young plants. Be very careful to keep all weeds, clover and sorrel out. Mulch the plants in winter with a light coat of horse-manure and straw. Spray with bordeaux mixture for blight or rust on the leaves; spray several times through the season (see page 56).

Those varieties followed by a P are pistillate, or imperfect flowers, and require some staminate variety to be set with them.

All Strawberry plants, 75 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$7 per 1,000

Bubach No. 5. (P.) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical; bright scarlet; moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and nearby market.

Bismarck. Needs a strong soil to mature its crops of large, luscious berries. Seedling of Bubach, with perfect blossoms; larger, equally productive, better shape, color and quality. Will please every one who gives it good soil and rich culture.

Brandywine. This is a very strong grower. Foliage a dark, rich green, very healthy, with no rust; a heavy fertilizer; fruit large, perfect, bright red and quite firm. *The Rural New Yorker* says: "Brandywine is wonderfully productive, and begins to ripen at their grounds June 11." The size is of the largest.

Clyde. A perfect bloomer and very strong grower, making heavy crowns, long roots, numerous runners. Berries large to very large, conical; bright scarlet; firm. Season early to quite late; immensely productive. A remarkable Strawberry, when we take size and productiveness into consideration.

Cumberland. Very large, ovate-conical, regular and uniform, handsome and showy; color beautiful light red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable. Plant vigorous and productive. Too soft for shipping long distances, but valuable for amateurs and near markets. Next to the Sharpless, this variety has always commanded the highest prices in our market.

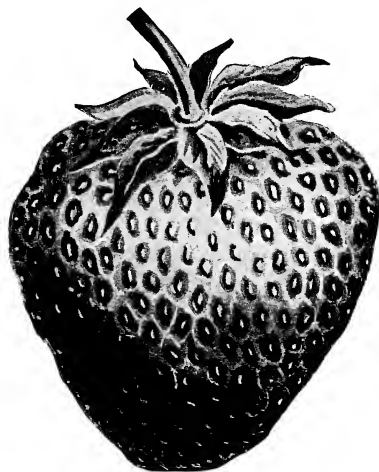
Gandy. A very strong-growing plant; moderately productive. Fruit large, of uniform shape, bright color and good quality. Season late—two weeks after Sharpless.

Glen Mary. Berries large to very large, often flattened; bright, deep red on surface, light red to center; sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive, and holds its size well to end of season; plant very vigorous.

Greenville. (P.) This variety is very reliable in some sections. Similar to Bubach, but probably not so good fruit; more round and more prolific in plant growth. It has been planted as a general-purpose berry.

Jessie. Plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit-stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground. Berries of the largest size; medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries, and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Lovett. Plants are perfect beauties, perfectly healthy, no rust; sends out plants profusely; if allowed,



Clyde Strawberry

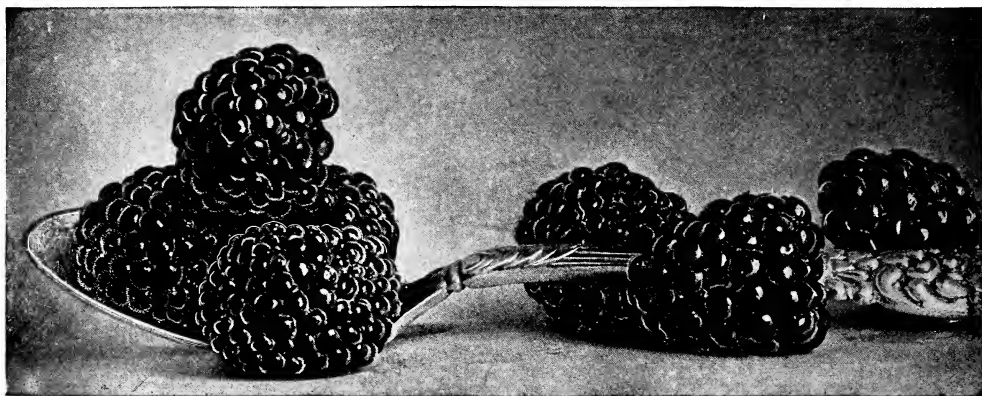
it will cover the entire row with fine plants. One of the best for main crop to fertilize Haverland and other good pistillate sorts.

Marshall. An exceedingly handsome, high-colored, very large berry of extra-fine quality, ripening early. Plant very strong; with high culture produces heavy crops. The best early large variety.

Sharpless. Very large, average specimens, under good cultivation measuring 1½ inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, irregular, often flattened; clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma. Vigorous, hardy and very productive when raised in hill with runners cut off.

Tennessee. (P.) A grand, good berry of Haverland type. Vigorous plant, very productive of exceedingly bright, showy fruit. Size, quality and form very good. Succeeds well everywhere, and will undoubtedly be popular as a market variety.

Wilson's Albany. Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful Strawberry.



Cumberland Raspberries as compared with Snyder Blackberries

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and, aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and add manure to it freely from time to time. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. Should be cut away or hoed out frequently.

Class I—Red and Yellow Raspberries

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm, of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Columbian. Fruit very large. Best berry for canning, retaining size, color and flavor. Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit. Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping. Does not crumble in picking. Fine and excellent shipper. Wonderfully prolific, extremely vigorous and resisting drought. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive. The desire for a yellow Raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Hansel. Medium to large; color bright crimson, flesh firm; quality best. Canes vigorous, entirely hardy, and very productive. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Marlboro. Moderately strong-growing plant. Productive of very large, bright scarlet berries, that are very firm and solid, and extremely early, and on this account is very profitable. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Rancocas. A very early Raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Cuthbert. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A very valuable market berry. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

St. Regis. This everbearing red Raspberry bears the first season. One of the greatest Raspberries ever introduced. Plants of the St. Regis put out in the fall or early April gave ripe berries on June 20. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy, and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit without intermission until late October. The berries were large and beautiful and full flavored to the very last. The St. Regis is the only Raspberry, so far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York. \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Turner. A strong, healthy grower, hardy as an oak; very prolific, of general adaptability, and ripens early. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, very sweet and rich, but lacking in firmness. Desirable for the home garden. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Class II—Blackcap Raspberries

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any other known black Raspberry. Many specimens are from $\frac{3}{8}$ to nearly an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm and a good shipper. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Gregg. Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Kansas. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proved itself to be the best of all blackcaps. Berries larger than Gregg, jet-black, almost free from bloom, juicy, and of excellent flavor, firm, and carries well. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Ripens a little ahead of Gregg. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Ohio. A very strong-growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Japanese Wineberry

The plant belongs to the Raspberry family, and forms a large, vigorous bush, the stems of which are thickly covered their length with purplish red hairs. The foliage is large, dark green above, silvery beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large, hairy calyx, like a bur, which opens and turns back, exposing the showy fruit. The fruit is of medium size, changing in color from amber to bright crimson. The quality is fair, and flavor brisk subacid. Canned or cooked for jelly, it is valuable. The bush is a most prolific bearer, continuing over a long season. Good for birds. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BLACKBERRIES

Nearly all of the Blackberries will bear on good fruit-land, particularly good on sandy soil. They require the same culture as raspberries. Keep soil free from weeds and grass. Plant in rows 7 feet apart if in field and 5 feet apart for garden. When the canes reach the height of 3 feet in summer, pinch off top; this will cause them to throw out laterals. Setting plants 7x3 feet apart you can get 2,078 plants to an acre; 5x3 feet apart will allow, 2,904 plants to the acre.

\$1 per doz., \$5 per 100

Agawam. Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

Ancient Briton. One of the best old varieties. Vigorous, healthy and hardy. Producing large crops with fine quality, bringing highest market price. Will bear in far North, Central or South.

Blower. The largest of the Blackberry family. Plant is upright and hardy. One of the most productive, a single plant producing over two thousand berries. Jet-black. A good shipper. Ripens about July 15 and continues for six weeks.

Eldorado. Vigorous and hardy. Stands the severe winters of the Northwest without injury. Jet-black; bears in clusters and ripens together; sweet and juicy. Free from hard core.

Erie. Very large and very hardy. A strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries; earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Kittatinny. Large; black; sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually, like the Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

Rathbun. Origin western New York. A strong, erect grower with strong stem, branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20° below zero, and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without hard core, of extra-high flavor; jet-black; small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Very large size, resembling the Wilson and fully equal to that grand variety, with the addition of hardness.

Snyder. Extremely hardy; very productive; bears every year. Free from hard core. Grows upright. Fruit easy to pick.

Taylor. Will stand 30° below zero. Berries large; productive and of fine quality; sweet, juicy and coreless. A valuable variety.

Ward. A descendant of the once widely grown Kittatinny and quite as valuable as its progenitor in its palmy days. A vigorous grower and gives large annual



Blower Blackberries

crops of beautiful large berries of first-class quality. More largely grown than any other variety. Mid-season.

Dewberry

Lucretia. A low-growing, trailing Blackberry. Hardy, and very productive with fine foliage and white flowers. The fruit ripens early; is often 1½ inches long by 1 inch in diameter. Soft, sweet and luscious; free from hard core. Ripens before late Raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries off from soil. \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

CURRENTS

Ripe just before strawberries are gone, continuing in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful or productive fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder from a small, coarse bag over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear. See formulas, on page 55.

Black Naples. Very large; black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Cherry. Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive. \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Fay's Prolific. Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry; a great acquisition. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

La Versailles. Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection; very productive. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Lee's Prolific Black. A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality. The bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Pomona. A red Currant of good size. Very productive, sweet; excellent. \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Perfection. Awarded the Barry Gold Medal by the

Western New York Horticultural Society because of its superior merit; the first fruit to achieve this distinction. It is a beautiful Currant; the color is a particularly bright red. Berry and bunch are larger than Fay's Prolific and the size is well maintained to the end of the bunch. A valuable feature is its long stem from the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing the fruit. It is a great bearer, superior to any other large sort. Rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large Currant in cultivation. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.



GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about May 10 to 12. These worms come three times during the season and should be closely watched during the summer.

Chautauqua. A white Gooseberry, equaling the finest and largest varieties in size, beauty and quality, and excelling them all in vigor and yield. 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Crown Bob. Large, roundish, oval; red, hairy. Of first quality. \$2 per doz.

Downing. Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine-flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. \$1.50 per doz.

Houghton's Seedling. A vigorous American sort. Very productive; free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red; tender, sweet, and of a delicious flavor. \$1 per doz.

Industry. Very large; red. Of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable, as it is the largest grown; size $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. \$2.50 per doz.

Mountain Seedling. From Lebanon, N. Y. Very large, oval; brownish red, with long stalk; skin smooth, thick; flesh sweet. Strong, but a rather straggling grower. \$2.50 per doz.

Pearl. The most prolific Gooseberry known; one bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew, and is much larger than the Downing. The color is light green, and quality first-class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Red Jacket. This is claimed to be the best red Gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew-proof; fruit of the best and a splendid cropper; as large as the largest. Berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best. Exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail. 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Smith's Improved. From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Whitesmith. Large, roundish, oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality; heavy bearer. A desirable variety for the home garden. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing. The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but, in addition, it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months. \$1 each.

New American. A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; exceedingly hardy and productive. Considered by good judges superior to the Downing. \$1 ea.

Russian. A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially in the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silkworms. Fruit of small size, produced in great abundance. 50 cts. each.

NUTS

WALNUT · JUGLANS

Black Walnut (*J. nigra*). A native species, of large size and majestic form; foliage beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. 75c. to \$1.

Butternut (*J. cinerea*). A native tree of medium size, spreading head and grayish colored bark, bearing excellent nuts. 75 cts. to \$1.

English or Madeira Nut. Handsome growing tree; large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. Very wholesome. 75 cts. to \$1.

CHESTNUT · CASTANEA

American Sweet (*C. Americana*). The well-known native sort. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom one of the handsomest trees. 75 cts. to \$1.

Japan or Giant. Of the very many good things introduced from Japan, none are more worthy than this. The tree is decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive; of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size and of better flavor than the Spanish Chestnut. \$1.

Numbo. The big Chestnut. Very hardy and productive; bears when very young. Large burs, extra-sized fruit of fine quality. Valuable. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

Paragon. Very sweet fruit, much larger than our common American Chestnut. Prolific bearer, and, like the Japanese variety, comes into bearing soon after transplanting. A profitable variety to plant. \$1 to \$1.50.

Spanish Chestnut. Is a handsome, round-headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good quality; hence a desirable ornamental tree or profitable for market. \$1.

FILBERTS · CORYLUS

Avelana, Macrocarpi, Des Anglais, Kolura. 50 cts. each.

ASPARAGUS

Price, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000

Barr's Mammoth (Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth). Originated with Crawford Barr, a prominent market-gardener of Pennsylvania. It is one of the earliest varieties, very productive and grows to the largest size.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces shoots that are white and remain so as long as fit for use; very robust and vigorous in habit.

Conover's Colossal. Immense size; remarkably tender and high-flavored; vigorous grower, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; color deep green; crown very close. Can be cut one year sooner than the other varieties.

Palmetto. Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and better in growth, and it will eventually supersede the old favorite. The average bunches contain fifteen shoots, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighing nearly two pounds. It has been tested both North and South and has proved entirely successful in every instance.

RHUBARB

The plants should be set 4 feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Giant. The best of all; large and of the finest flavor.



Black Walnut

Early Scarlet. Rather small; early and good.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, subacid flavor. Largest and best of all for market purposes.

Victoria. Early; tender; medium size.



SPRAYING

The depredations of insects and ruination by mildew have become of so serious a nature to fruit-raisers that much time, money and experiment have been expended in efforts to discover the best methods of battling with these pests. Spraying has been universally adopted as the best, in fact the only practical method of overcoming the ravages of these enemies of the fruit-grower. We give below a few of the best formulas for practical use in the orchard and garden. We do not advise any of these mixtures to be applied to the *foliage* of peach and Japan plum, on account of injury.

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper sulphate 4 lbs.
Quicklime 4 lbs.
Water 45 gals.

The copper sulphate must first be dissolved in the water, which should be done as follows: Place the copper sulphate in a coarse bag and suspend in the top of the water in an earthen or wooden vessel (do not use metal), until all the blue crystals are dissolved. Slake the lime in 3 to 4 gallons of water; stir well, and strain through a fine sieve or cheesecloth into the spray barrel, which is half filled with water; then add the copper sulphate solution (also diluted to about half a barrel). Add sufficient water to make 45 gallons of solution, and it is ready for use.

To be used on all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Copper carbonate 5 ozs.
Ammonia (22° Baumé) 3 pts.

Agitate until the copper is completely dissolved. This solution, if bottled up, will keep indefinitely, but should be diluted with 45 gallons of water before using. To be used on all fungous diseases, and is especially good for the last two or three sprayings for grapes.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard soap ½ lb.
Boiling water (soft) 1 gal.
Kerosene 2 gals.

Dissolve the soap in the water; then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer, until thoroughly mixed. In applying, use one part solution to 10 to 25 parts water, according to the insect. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, aphids, etc., use a weaker solution.

Hellebore

Use fresh white hellebore powder. When used in solution, 1 ounce of hellebore to 3 gallons of water. Stir well, and apply to currant and gooseberry bushes with a fine watering-pot, or spray with a whisk-broom. The dry powder may be applied safely when dew is on the leaves. When using the powder, dust through cheesecloth bags if you have no bellows made for the purpose.

Lime and Sulphur Mixture

Quicklime 20 lbs.
Fine sulphur flour 14 lbs.
Water 40 gals.

Start the lime slaking, add the sulphur with constant stirring and sufficient quantity of water to cover the whole. When the lime has slaked, add enough water to make 12 to 15 gallons and boil for one hour in the barrel with steam or in a kettle over a fire. Then strain into the pump barrel, dilute to make 40 gallons, and apply at once as a spray to dormant trees for San José; but is also the best treatment for pear psylla and leaf-curl of peach. Must not be applied to the foliage.

The calendar shown on page 56 was prepared by the late Prof. E. G. Lodeman, of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply and when to make the applications. The more important insects and fungous enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the accompanying table. When making the applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline. The directions given have been carefully compiled from the latest results obtained by leading authorities, and may be followed with safety.

For Rust on Strawberries

Use bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal copper carbonate solution. Use the latter before the berries are picked, provided the leaves show rust; otherwise, not until the fruiting season is over.

For San José Scale

Trees should first be pruned, and badly infested parts cut back or removed. Spray the dormant trees either in fall or spring with lime and sulphur mixture or with one of the miscible oils (one part to 15 of water). The miscible oils are just coming into use, and are usually sold under trade names such as "Scalecide," "Kill-o-scale" and "Target Brand Scale Destroyer." They are recommended for ornamental trees and shrubs, but lime and sulphur mixture is used for orchards.

For Elm-Leaf Beetle

Spray with arsenate of lead, preferably as soon as the leaves are fully expanded, to kill adult beetles and prevent their perforating the leaves. The real damage is done by the grubs, or larvæ, which feed on the under side, eating off the green portion of the leaf. Spray the under surface of the leaves early in June with the same material. Where the beetles are not abundant, the first spraying may be omitted.

Arsenate of Lead

Water 50 gals.
Arsenate of lead 3 lbs.

One of the best poisons for all leaf-eating insects. It makes a whitish coating, and adheres for a long time. No danger of burning. Is rapidly taking the place of paris green, and can be used with bordeaux mixture.

For Scurfy and Oyster-Shell Scales

Spray with kerosene emulsion about June 5 to kill young before protected by armor or shell, which forms later.

Paris Green

Paris green 1 lb.
Quicklime 3 lbs.
Water 100 gals.

For codlin moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, elm-leaf beetle, or any leaf-eating insect. Lime prevents burning. Is commonly used in bordeaux mixture for orchard spraying, in which case one-half pound of the poison is simply added to a barrel or 45 gallons of bordeaux mixture.

Soap and Water Mixture

Common laundry soap ¼ lb.
Water 2 gals. (pailful).

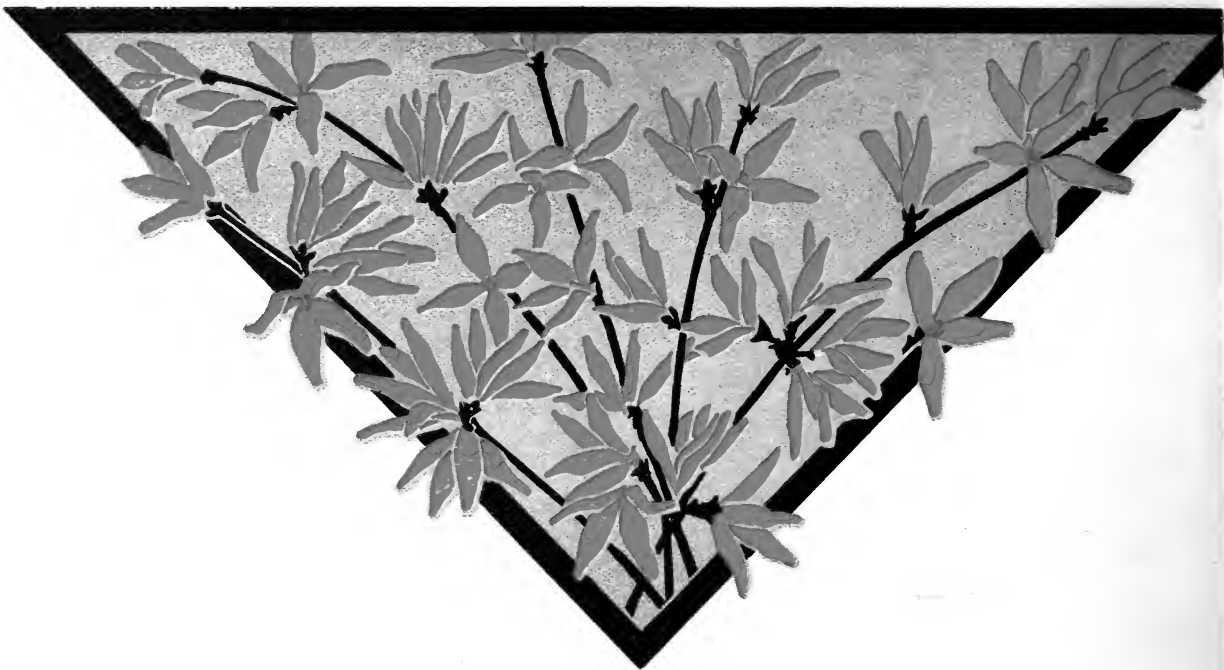
Cut the soap in thin slices, dissolve in hot water, dilute with cold water to the proper proportions and spray upon tender plants in foliage to kill aphids or plant-lice, red spider, etc. Potted plants can be dipped. One of the most convenient remedies for aphids on roses, and always at hand.

SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	FOURTH APPLICATION	FIFTH APPLICATION	SIXTH APPLICATION
APPLE..... (Scab, codlin moth, bud moth)	When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur for San José scale.	Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. For bud moth, arsenites when leaf-buds open.	When blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites.	8 to 12 days later, bordeaux and arsenites.		
CHERRY..... (Rot, aphid, slug)	As buds are breaking, bordeaux; when aphid appears, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit sets, bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slaked lime. Hellebore.	10 to 14 days later, if rot appears, bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.		
CURRENT..... (Mildew, worms)	At first sign of worms, hellebore.	10 days later, hellebore. If leaves mildew, bordeaux.	If worms persist, hellebore.			
GOOSEBERRY..... (Mildew, worms)	When leaves expand, bordeaux. For worms, as above.	10 to 14 days later, bordeaux. For worms, as above.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms, as above.	10 to 14 days later, repeat third.		
GRAPE..... (Fungous diseases, flea beetle)	In spring when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris green for flea beetle.	When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, bordeaux. Paris green for larva of flea beetle.	When flowers have fallen, bordeaux. Paris green as before.	10 to 14 days later, bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, if any disease appears, bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary.
PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT..... (Rot, mildew)	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur for San José scale.	Before flowers open, bordeaux.	When fruit has set, bordeaux (half strength).	When fruit is nearly grown, ammoniacal copper carbonate.	5 to 10 days later, repeat fourth.	5 to 10 days later, repeat fourth if necessary.
PEAR..... (Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth)	As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur mixture for psylla and scale.	Just before blossoms open, bordeaux.	After blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites.	8 to 12 days later, repeat third.		
PLUM..... (Fungous diseases, curculio)	During first warm days of early spring, bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, lime and sulphur for San José scale.	When buds are swelling, bordeaux for black knot and other fungous diseases. During mid-winter, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	When blossoms have fallen, bordeaux. Begin to jar trees for curculio. Before buds start in spring, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	10 to 14 days later, bordeaux. Jar trees for curculio every 2 to 4 days. For San José scale, kerosene emulsion when young appear in spring and summer.	10 to 20 days later, bordeaux for black knot. Jar trees for curculio. When young plum scale insects first appear in summer, kerosene emulsion.	10 to 20 days later, bordeaux for black knot. Later applications may be necessary. To prevent leaf spot and fruit rot, use ammoniacal copper carbonate.
QUINCE..... (Leaf and fruit spot)	When blossom buds appear, bordeaux.	When fruit sets, bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 20 days later, bordeaux.	10 to 20 days later, bordeaux.	10 to 20 days later, bordeaux.	
RASPBERRY..... BLACKBERRY..... GOOSEBERRY..... (Anthracnose, rust)	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.	During summer, if rust appears on leaves, bordeaux.	Repeat second if necessary.	Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.		
ROSE..... (Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphid)	For mildew, bordeaux mixture.	For black spot, spray plants once a week with ammoniacal copper carbonate, using fine spray.	For red spider, spray plants twice a week with soap and water. Apply to under side of foliage.	For aphid, spray affected parts with soap and water when necessary.		

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Coffee Tree, Kentucky.....	8	Ilex.....	18, 23	Pueraria.....	29	Witch Hazel.....	23
Coneflower.....	35	Indigo, False.....	20, 35	Pyrethrum.....	40	Withe-rod.....	35
Conewall.....	36, 40, 41	Iris.....	37, 38	Pyrus.....	10, 11	Yarrow, Woolly.....	26
Convallaria.....	36	Ivy.....	28, 29	Quince, Japan.....	21	Yellow-wood.....	7
Coralberry.....	26	Jacob's Ladder.....	40	Quinces.....	49	Yew.....	16
Coreopsis.....	36	Judas Tree.....	6	Raspberries.....	52	Yucca.....	18



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